密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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WHAT DO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THINK OF CHINA?

IN last week's issue of the *Review* there was published a discussion of "American Opinion Regarding Conditions in China," based largely upon resolutions adopted by American chambers of commerce and other American organizations in China. It is now our purpose to present to the readers of the *Review* a summary of opinion regarding the Lin Cheng outrage which has com to this publication in the form of letters from persons and organizations in various parts of the United States on the same subject. For obvious reasons the names of the writers are not given.

1—From a New York business man who has been in China—*"The Lincheng outrage has created considerable comment in New York, and it has tended to create a feeling among those people who have not been in China and met Chinese, that the entire Chinese people are to be distrusted in every way."*

2—From an engineer living in Houston, Texas—*"The opinion pretty generally seems to be all over the states that we should send troops over at once to exterminate the bandits, but the main thing to do now is to secure the release of all those held and do the mopping up afterwards. Trying to use force on the Chinese bandits at this time would simply aggravate them and cause more delay. Several of my friends who were planning trips to China this year have cancelled and are going to Europe instead."*

3—From a lawyer residing in Washington, D. C.—*"From now on we shall look upon you Americans in China as the champions of a real government in China."*

4—From a woman living at Upland, Cal.—*"It makes one wonder what is going to become of poor, old China! She needs someone to help her keep things straight at home."*

5—From a prominent New York importer and exporter—*"I cannot believe but what the Allied Powers will take the situation in hand and that you and the others who have been the unfortunate captives of these devils will soon be released. It seems an outrage that people who have always been so keenly the friends of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation should have suffered at their hands."*

6—From a prominent New York attorney who toured China last winter—*"We all hope that you will write an article telling the whole bandit question and your own experience with them and then follow it up with an article on American trade in the Far*

East. Ike Marcossen covered the economic and political conditions in the Saturday Evening Post rather fully, but I think superficially, last year. . . ."

7—From a New York business man familiar with trade conditions in the Far East—"*We regret this trouble having taken place as it has a serious effect on the people who have had hopes of some settlement of affairs in China, and then again unwinds lots of the good you and others have done to make China a reputable market.*"

8—A business man in Chicago who represented an American machinery house in China about five years ago writes—"*We are divided in opinion here; we want you all safely out, but to accomplish that, harshness by Washington might be wrong. On the other hand, we hate to think Americans can be seized and held as you are, without vigorous action being taken.*"

9—From a New York business man, a director in several corporations interested in the development of American business in China —"*In my judgment this act on the part of the Shantung bandits is a blessing in disguise.—Many of us over here think it will tend to bring about public opinion in the Orient much sooner than otherwise.*"

10—From a prominent American-educated Chinese residing in the United States—"*People here were much amused to read reports from Tokyo to the effect that America was contemplating armed intervention or a punitive expedition in connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway holdup. One fellow here commenting on these reports said to me, 'these Japs certainly do not know America!' It is feared here that they wish to drag this country into it so that they themselves can have a hand in it and profit by it.*"

IN addition to these expressions of opinion from individuals, there have been received several letters from the officers of various organizations in the United States which are particularly interested in conditions in the Far East. The secretary of an organization located on the Pacific Coast writes as follows:—

"We are getting all sorts of angles on this brigandage matter in China and, as you know, there is a great deal of agitation here asking for intervention of the Powers..... What we want to hear is the truth. I feel we are receiving a great deal of propaganda and many mis-statements."

The following paragraph is copied from a letter written by the secretary of an important commercial organization which maintains an office in Washington, D. C.:—

"The present situation in China apparently has deferred for some considerable period the appointment of the two commissions authorized by the Washington Conference to carry out the resolutions adopted at that time by the Conference. Some time ago I had this matter up with the State Department and later asked President Harding a direct question to which his answer was that the appointments would be announced when made. He did not intimate that they were even being considered. Since the bandit situation has arisen, I haven't had the nerve to try to discuss this matter with the officials, as they appear to be bending every effort toward the settling of the banditry matter first. I am afraid this unfortunate incident has given China a very black eye in the eyes of the American people. A number of persons who were considering making Oriental tours have changed their plans and no doubt China's business will be hurt in many other ways."

Probably the most serious and thoughtful comment on the situation in China came from an officer of an American organization which has members in all parts of the United States, in both business and professional life. The letter is dated, New York, May 24:—

"Just at this time when the news of the bandits is unfavorably affecting public opinion throughout the United States it is more important than ever for friends of China—those who believe in her future despite her somewhat pathetic present—to emphasize the fact that China has much to give America, and will have far more as the processes of modernization and industrialization proceed. If I could bring myself to consider only questions of gain, I should still feel it important to attempt to make Americans understand what China means to us and must increasingly mean; but the issues involved in the present Chinese experiment in republican government appear to me far more important than her potential markets.

"For the first time our type of government is on trial in Asia, and China is the test case. If we allow it to fail there, we establish a presupposition to the effect that our kind of government is not suited to the alien peoples of the great continent. Just how we can do anything at present to prevent its failure is far from clear, but there remains to us a chance to train effectively the two thousand Chinese students who each year study in American institutions, and the equally obvious opportunity to strengthen the hands of American educators in China who have done much and can do vastly more to make possible the success which seems so distant today as we watch China's uncertain handling of institutions which presuppose an educated electorate as an essential to real success.

"There is at present an unfortunate tendency in America to cry 'Failure,' before China has definitely failed. Europe showed precisely the same tendency in the days of our own dwelling in the wilderness, when at every item of adverse news from our own new republic a pessimistic continental press ventured to write 'Finis' over the one governmental experiment that looked toward a future of the masses whose lot it is to bear the labor of the world. We did not fail, but it has taken 147 years to win a very moderate degree of success. Knowing as I do, from long study, how slow are the processes of history, I shall refuse to despair of the future of the Chinese Republic, even though it be dissolved in time in its constitutent elements."

WE hope that our correspondents whose letters have been quoted above will pardon the publicity which has been given to their views but the situation is desperate. In order that this may indicate as fully as possible the expressions of opinion which have come to our attention on this subject, we now quote from letters written by correspondents on this side of the Pacific. This from an American official in North China—"It is

highly necessary that we all maintain a good sense of proportions and a good balance under the present trying situation. We all hope and pray that the settlement of the present trouble may be a decided step forward in the improvement of the whole situation in China."

The following is taken from the letter of an American missionary also residing in North China,—"While I think something will have to be done, I don't like to see the United States getting too far ahead of Great Britain, France, Japan, etc., in protestations and gain thereby an unnecessary and unwarranted amount of adverse criticism on the part of the Chinese. I think we have to watch our step and not pull all the chestnuts out of the fire without assuring ourselves that the other nations are willing to take chances on burnt fingers also."

ANOTHER interesting comment coming from a foreigner residing in Siberia attributes a Japanese hand in the Lincheng affair—"In Siberia here the general and prevalent opinion about the hold-up is that it is the work of a certain neighboring power and has been practically forecast in a Japanese controlled publication published in Shanghai in its issues of the last two or three months." In addition to these comments from foreign observers in China there have been many letters from Chinese readers of the *REVIEW* of which the following are typical. The first is from a Chinese at Peking, formerly in official life but now in private life—"Real reconstruction of China can not begin until we get friendly, sympathetic foreign assistance with the American government in the lead. In what form that help should come and to be applied most effectively to solve some of the vital ailments of the country seems to be the only problem that is deserving our attention at present."

This from a Chinese residing in Harbin—"I hope this trying experience will not in any way lessen your friendship of the people of this country, most of whom do not deserve the harsh words I see published since Lincheng."

The following comes from a well-known Chinese who has been engaged in industrial work for several years—"I hope the *REVIEW* will take the lead to recover the good name of the Chinese nation as a whole, because the deplorable act committed at Lincheng has been everywhere condemned by our own countrymen."

This one comes from a Chinese in south China, former editor of a newspaper—"The recent outrage, I hope, will not discourage those who have been working for the best interests of China or shake their faith in the ability of the Chinese people some day to come to their own and properly manage their government." The man who wrote this letter has had several experiences of a somewhat serious nature with military officials because of his independent writings, so he ends his letter, "I would like to talk to you to see whether bandits or militarists treat their prisoners worse."

THERE has already appeared in the *REVIEW* considerable editorial comments from the leading American newspapers regarding the present situation in China, but recent mails have brought further expressions which give a further and more decided insight regarding the American reaction to the news of the Lincheng outrage. The *Chicago Tribune*, undoubtedly one of the most influential newspapers in the Middle Western part of the United States, the editor of which, is a brother of Senator Medill McCormick of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in its issue of May 22 published an editorial under the title of "The Recession of White Civilization." This editorial called attention to the deplorable situation now existing in China as disclosed by the Lincheng affair, and also calls attention to the fact that this outrage showed up more than the weakness of China:

> "As we follow day by day the astonishing progress of these negotiations between a bandit chief and the so-called government of China, with the ambassadors extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the greatest of the occidental powers, pleading and demanding effective action, we have a sense of something deeper than any clash of governments. The question raised by the tragic farce played at Peking is this: Are we having a revelation of the recession of the white race and its civilizing power? What other explanation can there be for the astounding delays and hesitations in dealing with this outrage than that the morale of Christendom is receding like an ebbing tide?" The *Tribune* then calls attention to the immediate action of President Roosevelt in a somewhat similar situation which developed in the Mediterranean several years ago and then says: "It is not merely a question of the lives of these particular victims, though they ought to be precious to us, but it is a question of protection for missionaries, traders, agents, travelers, officials of white civilization in all semi-civilized or barbarous lands. It means a moral defeat for white civilization and its effects will not be slow in appearing." The editorial closes with these militant words: "Why are we futile at Peking? We are not preoccupied elsewhere. We are not drained to feebleness. Why do we boggle with diplomacy and faithless Chinese politicians? American lives are in peril. American honor and honorable prestige are at stake. The responsibility for the safe return of our fellow citizens and their companion Europeans should be presented to the Chinese government in an ultimatum and behind that ultimatum should march if necessary an army under our flag."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, the leading business newspaper in the United States in its issue of June 1 published a column editorial regarding the situation in China of which the following are two paragraphs:

> "China is free today to work out her own salvation with a degree of freedom never enjoyed by her in modern times or in any of her relations with occidentals. There is no excuse on account of incompetence or weakness to be laid on that score, but the present ills are due to the backwardness of the Chinese people in a political sense and the abject cowardice or even dishonesty of many of their officials. One thing absolutely necessary is that the Chinese should realize the fact that with self-sufficiency and independence of foreign tutelage must go responsibilities. They naturally desire all these things, but with international privileges must go the capacity to fulfil obligations. Most unfortunately for China, instead of there being progress toward orderly government and efficiency and honesty in meeting outside engagements, there, has recently developed increasing weakness and internal chaos." The editorial then calls attention to the Chinese

military trouble, the bandit menace that goes with it and to the financial bankruptcy and ends with this comment:" "One thing is certain, and that is the fact that the great powers of the world will not permit their nationals to be injured either in person or property when within the laws in the territorial boundaries of the Chinese Republic. ..... The American people have been actuated by the most friendly feelings toward China and the Chinese, and any backward step upon the part of that country or its people would be a blow to their confidence and faith in the capacity of China for ultimate self-government. It may be necessary for the United States to act, but it would be only with extreme reluctance on the part of both government and people. It is a favorable sign that the officials at Washington are moving very slowly and giving our Chinese friends every opportunity to recover their lost prestige and power."

The *New York Herald*, in its issue of May 26 analyzes the political situation in China as it exists today with considerable insight and then says,

"Foreign Powers, with their present policy of permitting China to work out its own salvation, are not likely to favor either of these two opponents of Peking. Dr. Sun has shown himself more of a theorist than a practical administrator, and Chang Tso-ling's reputation as a bandit leader offers little promise for an improvement in political conditions. General Wu Pei-fu, perhaps the ablest man who has recently appeared in China, lacks the money and military strength to give him the power demanded of a national leader." The editor of the *Herald* then speaks with feeling regarding the compromising methods used in liberating the Lincheng captives, "a course which is likely to increase bandit outrages in the country. But how long is this to continue as the foreign policy in China?"

The *New York Globe*, a newspaper of liberal views, reprints in its issue of May 31 the statement of Major Pinger, a U. S. army officer from Manila, who was one of the captives.

"My opinion is that there is little difference between the Chinese bandit, soldier and farmer. It is purely a matter of ammunition supply. The only way is to disarm all the Chinese military, substituting foreigners, and in a few years gradually replacing the latter by a native constabulary trained by foreigners." The editor of the *Globe* then criticises this suggestion of the American army officer and points to conditions in many parts of Europe today where chaos has been produced through the destruction of native governments and the substitution therefore of governments backed by foreign military force and concludes in this wise:

"It would be foolish, of course, to accept the chaos of China today as a necessary alternative to the conquest practically proposed by Major Pinger. Both are undesirable and unecessary. Military force directed by outside powers may have to be used temporarily in China. Certainly the safety of foreigners must be guaranteed, whether with or without intervention. But safety built on Chinese independence will be superior to safety built on Chinese dependence even though it will probably take longer to develop. This is obviously the present belief of our State Department—a belief going back to John Hay and the Open Door policy. It is a belief to be preserved at the expense, if necessary, of great irritation and long-practiced diplomatic labor."

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHINESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

THE Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Bankers Association of Shanghai have sent the following cablegram to Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at Washington.

"The American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai have cabled to their home government six recommendations in regard to the situation in China. Their statement that these proposals met with the approval of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the banking interests is altogether contrary to the fact. In addition to notifying these two organizations of our denial, we request that you rectify the mistake locally so as to avoid confusion."

This cablegram was inspired by the concluding sentence in the resolutions passed by the American Chamber of Commerce and American Association and cabled to Secretary Hughes on June 13 which read as follows:

"These recommendations meet with approval of substantial Chinese business and banking interests who deprecate chaotic conditions in China but who will not act for fear of persecution at hands of present regime."

The resolutions of the American organizations which preceded this statement were reprinted in last week's issue of the *Review*. They urged a suspension of the benefits still accruing to China under the Washington Conference, disarmament of China's surplus troops, Chinese public finances to be placed under foreign supervision, foreign guards to be placed on all lines of communication both land and water, foreign garrisons to be placed at strategic points throughout China and all further remission of the Boxer indemnity to be stopped.

THE Chinese press of Shanghai has had considerable to say regarding these resolutions, practically all of the editors asserting that the views of the American organizations do not meet with the approval of the Chinese commercial and financial interests. The *Shih Pao* in its issue of June 16 after referring to the American resolutions says, "This being the attitude of the United States, it is easy to tell of the attitude of the other countries. Alas! international control is probably the inevitable result. . . . . At first it was nothing more than a machination on the part of those who hate China. But at the present time America, who is well known to be a well-wisher and friend of China is insisting upon these drastic measures and the report is afloat that England, France, Italy, etc., will follow suit. This is the most heart-sickening news in the real sense of the term." The editorial is rather weakened by the partisanism shown in the last sentence that "Tsao Kun is solely responsible" for bringing about this condition. The *Sin Wan Pao* in its issue of June 21 "while appreciating the interest taken by American merchants in the situation in China, ... believes that these six recommendations savor of international control and that instead of untying the knots or producing the desired effect, will bring about fresh complications." The *Shih Pao* also commented on the subject in its issue of the 21st to the effect that "It is needless to deny that, owing to misgovernment and military dictatorship, our national affairs have fallen into a chaotic state and the political situation is getting worse and worse from day to day. But, even under these circumstances nobody would welcome international control, however

little love he may have for his country. While we are hastening to make a protest, there is no reason to believe that any of us would join foreigners in making such recommendations." The editorial then urges the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to take action otherwise, "it would be impossible for foreigners to believe that these propositions have not met with approval of Chinese merchants." The editorial closes with the significant advice to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to arrange at once "for a settlement of the present chaotic condition in China by its own effort so that foreigners may be aware of the real attitude and influence of the Chinese business men." The *Shun Pao*, organ of conservative commercial interests, on June 23 says, "The relations between China and the United States have been most cordial. It appears now that the American Chamber of Commerce is loudly uttering sentiments which imply international control of China while the Chinese people are struggling for a popular government." After reaffirming along with the other papers that the resolutions cabled to Washington by the American Chamber do not meet with the approval of Chinese commercial and banking interests concludes, "It is further asked that the various nations friendly to China be requested to refrain from supplying Chinese authorities with money and munitions that will prolong the civil strife so that ere long the Chinese democratic government may revert to the right path." The *Shen Chow Jih Pao* or *National Herald* also on June 21, after referring to the protests of Chinese commercial organizations against the American resolutions asks the question, "Are not merchants foolish in opposing what is about to be an accomplished fact—the international control of China? However, this protest is evidence that the merchants and bankers are more clearheaded than the politicians."

IF it was the intention of the American organizations to stimulate the Chinese business men to action, the members of the American Chamber and the American Association should feel highly gratified, for the Chinese merchants did wake up. A meeting of the Chinese General Chamber was held on June 23 and in addition to going on record as opposed to foreign intervention also passed some rather severe resolutions of condemnation regarding conditions in China and those responsible for creating these conditions. Among the resolutions was one urging the provincial officials to pay special attention to the matter of protecting the lives and property of the people and especially foreigners. After condemning the president-less and premier-less cabinet at Peking for trying to function as the government of the country and telling the parliament that it was unworthy of the respect of the people, the Chamber urged the immediate convocation of a people's administrative conference to tackle the problems of the hour. This sounds like business and if the Chinese merchants would not stop with merely passing the resolutions, as has usually been the case in the past, there might soon be some prospects for improvement in the country. The difficulty has been that the Chinese chambers of commerce as well as other organizations seldom take the next step. They wax eloquent and patriotic, at their meetings but never take any real action that might call down on the heads of the members the wrath of the tuchuns or military governors. At the first sign of trouble they flee like frightened sheep into the foreign concessions where they obtain the protection of a foreign flag and the safety of a foreign bank in which to deposit their valuables. If the Chinese chambers of commerce and bankers' associations would now go ahead and call a citizens' convention, something might be done to save China from the chaos into which she is drifting and at the same time redeem the good name of the land. It is all well and good for the Chinese merchants and bankers to lambast the American business men for suggesting foreign intervention, but, this doesn't accomplish anything in the improvement of conditions in China. A thousand resolutions similar to the one sent by the Chinese chambers of commerce to Dr. Sze, the Chinese Minister in Washington, will not overcome the bad impression created in the United States by the Lincheng affair and by dozens of other affairs, not so sensational, but equally as destructive of foreign confidence in China's ability to solve her own problems. The only thing that will save China is serious work and self-sacrifice on the part of the Chinese merchants and propertied classes. It is on record that a former president of the Chinese chamber of commerce in Shanghai once announced his refusal to recommend a needed patriotic action because he feared the military governor in a neighboring province would confiscate his property.

WHETHER it is the result of foreign meddling in China or whether it is due to a fault in the make-up of the present-day Chinese themselves, it is an undisputed fact that the average Chinese expects the foreigners to do the whole job of pulling China out of the hole. This attitude was well expressed in an interview with Dr. Sun Yat-sen which was broadcasted on June 21, in which the so-called democratic leader of China was quoted in the following fashion: *"If the Diplomatic Corps and the people of China should put me in the President's office, I already have a plan up my sleeve."* There you have the typical attitude and if this isn't a bid for foreign intervention by Dr. Sun himself then we don't understand our own language. The writer has before him as he writes these lines a letter from a prominent Chinese in Peking, who has occupied one of the highest positions in the land who writes as follows: "Real reconstruction of the country can not begin until we get friendly, sympathetic foreign assistance, with the American government in the lead. In what form that help should come and be applied most effectively to solve some of the vital ailments of the country seems to be the only problem that is deserving our attention at present." And if further proof is needed it was eloquently supplied by the Lincheng incident, for if foreigners had not intervened, the unfortunate foreign and Chinese victims of the affair would in all probability still be prisoners at Paotzuku. Every Chinese of intelligence knows the truth of this statement and at least one Chinese of our acquaintance within the last fortnight got up and said as much in a public gathering in Shanghai largely attended by foreigners. When foreign pressure, after some five weeks of effort, had gotten the bandit chiefs and the government officials together and an agreement had been drawn up and signed, it was the signature of a foreigner who consented to act as guarantor, that finally obtained the release of the foreign and several of the Chinese prisoners. Neither bandits nor government officials trusted each other and had not Mr. Roy Anderson, an American citizen, agreed to guarantee good faith on both sides the haggling might have continued until doomsday. The very fact that foreigners are constantly being kidnapped and that the lives and persons of foreigners have become pawns in the present Chinese political game should be sufficient proof for the most doubting of the general Chinese dependence upon foreigners for solving their political troubles.

THERE is no question but that some form of foreign supervision of affairs is coming in China and the sooner the intelligent classes of Chinese recognize this fact the better it will be for them and their country. It is futile to believe that foreign governments will much longer permit China to drift either toward complete anarchy or toward some terrible form of militarism that probably would be worse in its ultimate effects upon foreigners and foreign interests in the Far East and upon the general peace of the world. The tragedy of the Chinese situation is summarized by the *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston in its issue of June 2 as follows:

1--A complete lack of political cohesion in the land.

2—An almost complete lack of popular interest in public affairs.

3—A central government so impotent as to be little more than a national joke.

4—A multiplicity of local governments, varying in power as the provincial governors vary in capacity, but all hostile to the federal administration and each, for the most part, to all the others.

5—Militarism rampant, as a direct result of this, with the unemployed troops of defeated or disbanded armies turning to banditry.

6--Excessive local taxation at the hands of the tuchuns, wherefore a failure of financial support of Peking.

There has been a tendency in the United States to treat the Chinese situation as a comic-opera affair and to look upon the various provincial and tribal wars of the last decade in much the same manner as formerly was the popular American practice to regard politics in the small Latin-American countries about the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea. China is now between two deadly influences—deadly from the standpoint of the democratic idea of government as exemplified in the United States. These influences are Soviet Russia and Imperialistic Japan. The Shantung bandits who held up the ill-fated "Blue Express" on Sunday morning, May 6 were practically all armed with Japanese rifles, but it should also be known that every man and boy in the outlaw gang also carried a Russian dagger.

CHINA has often been called in recent times the "Balkans of Asia," the inference being that as the Balkan states have provided the causes for most of the disastrous wars of Europe in modern years so China may likewise provide the fires for world conflagrations of the future. The fact that, with the exception of one session which was devoted to the situation in Siberia, the entire work of the Washington Conference, in so far as it dealt with political questions in the Pacific and Far East, was concerned with the affairs of China, should have been sufficient to convince the average American of the seriousness of the situation that exists out here. As is so well stated by one of the correspondents of the *Review* quoted in the foregoing, "For the first time, the American republican type of government is on trial in Asia, and China is the test case. If we allow it to fail there, we establish a presupposition to the effect that our kind of government is not suited to the alien peoples of the great continent." Outside of a hazy knowledge of the real meaning of the Open Door policy of John Hay, and a belief that all of China's troubles would be solved through the education of a few hundred Chinese students in American universities under the returned Boxer Indemnity, the average American has given little thought to this country. The minds of the American people are constantly beclouded by propaganda spread throughout the United States by special interests, foreign and domestic, religious and commercial, all designed to create impressions directed at certain more or less special ends. The American people never have had an opportunity to learn the real facts about China. The information-gathering branches of the United States government in this part of the world before the European War were a joke. During the war they were improved, but now that the war is over and the Washington Conference is popularly supposed to have settled all problems, they have again degenerated to the place of unimportance previously occupied. The handful of students who have returned to China after the completion of their studies in American universities, combined with those who have been educated in Europe, do not produce a ripple upon the surface of the seas of humanity massed on the eastern coast of Asia—people who are still living in the middle ages from the standpoint of modern ideas of human conduct and development. These millions are subject to any skillfully directed influence which has financial backing whether it is bandit leaders or military tuchuns or selfish foreign propaganda. The European War combined with conditions still existing in Europe have placed America in an admirable position to assume leadership in the solution of the problems existing in China. Japan is helpless owing to the suspicion which exists toward her in the minds of the Chinese due to her actions in the past. America has a clean record in Asia and has the confidence of most intelligent Chinese. But China can't be saved by preaching sermons, circulating religious tracts, by distributing famine relief funds, or by Washington Conference resolutions. China needs active leadership that will strengthen the hands of those patriotic Chinese leaders who desire better things, for their country. Whether it is money, or moral support with proper backing America is in a position to supply them. America can't escape the responsibility. She may withdraw within her shell, but she will be caught in the final crisis. A small amount of active intelligent direction now properly placed would cost very little as compared to the possible cost later on in human lives and treasure if matters are permitted to drift.

New York Safety Rules for Motorists and Pedestrians

The Automobile Merchants' Association of New York has drafted eleven rules for making the streets of the city safe for pedestrians as well as other users of the streets. It is the plan of the Association to have the rules printed and pasted on the wind shields of every car in New York City. The rules follow:

AUTOMOBILIST, ATTENTION!

1. Respect the rights of pedestrians.
2. Cheerfully obey the traffic officer. He protects you as well as pedestrians.
3. Keep to the right of the road.
4. When turning, begin bearing in to ward turn at least a block away.
5. Go slowly around corners.
6. Give pedestrians plenty of room—if in doubt stop.
7. Mutual forbearance and courtesy make friends.
8. Read the motor vehicle law and traffic regulations.
9. On slippery roads drive with extreme caution.
10. A child on the highway is a danger signal. Slow up and if in doubt stop.
11. Reckless drivers are the enemies of all careful motorists.

The Framing and Adoption of the Chinese Constitution

BY MINGCHIEN JOSHUA BAU, PH. D.,
Author of The Foreign Relations of China.

In view of the recent resolution reported to have been passed by the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the effect that the Permanent Constitution of China should be drafted and adopted by the people through a National Convention, the author ventures to present to the public the following article, which constitutes a chapter in his forthcoming new book entitled "Modern Democracy in China" printed by the Commercial Press, Shanghai, written with the facilities of the Library of Congress of the United States of America and in consultation with the leading experts and authorities on constitutional government and China, discussing in an impartial and disinterested spirit the important political and constitutional problems confronting the Chinese Nation, such as the defects of the Provisional Constitution, the lessons of the past decade, the abolition of the tuchuns, the perils and the salvation, and the leading problems involved in the making of the Chinese Permanent Constitution, and concluding with the crystallization of the studies into a proposed draft of a Permanent Constitution for China

HAVING seen the problem of the abolition of the Tuchun System and its solution, we come next to another fundamental problem of Chinese modern history, and that is, the framing and adoption of the Permanent Constitution. The question is: What is the best and right procedure of the framing and adoption of the fundamental law of the land in China?

It is known that the Old Parliament was recalled through the military triumph of General Wu Pei-fu of the Chili-faction over General Chang Tso-lin of the three Manchurian Provinces, and it was reconvened on August 1, 1922, in Peking, with a quorum for each House, and that this Parliament, twice dissolved, and first seated in power in 1913,—approximately nine years ago—is again charged with the supreme task of drafting and adopting the Permanent Constitution. At a superficial glance of the question, there seems to be no room or ground for discussion as to the best and right procedure of the framing and adoption of the Permanent Constitution, as the reconvocation of 1922 makes the affair a *fait accompli*. And yet, inasmuch as the question affects the foundations of the Republic, it cannot but be reviewed and discussed, so as to arrive at a proper solution of the question.

It has been witnessed that the Provisional Constitution stipulates that the Constitution of the Republic of China should be adopted by the National Assembly [1] and that the Organization and Electoral Law of August 10, 1912, further provides:

"The drafting of the Constitution of the Republic shall be undertaken by a Committee composed of equal numbers of members elected from each Chamber.

"The Constitution of the Republic shall be adopted by both Chambers, sitting jointly. During such joint sessions the Chairman of the Senate shall preside, and the Chairman of the House of Representatives shall be Vice-Chairman. A quorum shall consist of two-thirds of the total number of members of both Chambers, and a majority consisting of at least three-fourths of the members present shall be necessary to arrive at any decision." (Arts. 20 & 21) [2]

In pursuance of these stipulations, it will be recalled, the Parliament came into being in April, 1913, and at once appointed a committee of sixty of equal members from each House to sit in the Temple of Heaven to draft the Permanent Constitution. Prior to this, it is also to be remembered, toward the end of February, 1913, Yuan Shih Kai received a memorial submitted by many of the Military Governors containing a bill for the organization of the Constitution Drafting Committee, proposing that the committee should consist of eight representatives appointed by the National Assembly, six from the Cabinet, two each by the Military Governors of each province, and one each by every Provincial Assembly, which was immediately challenged by the Kuomintang leaders and rejected without even the formality of a reference to a committee of the National Council.[3]

The outcome of this procedure was known—and what it was expected, to do—how the Constitutional Drafting Committee of the Parliament sat behind closed doors, how they refused to admit the delegates of the Chief Executive who sought to explain his views, how they produced a Constitution concentrating all the supreme powers in its own hands and relegating the executive to a more or less weak and subordinate position. The Parliament was armed with all the fierce weapons of the vote of want of confidence, interpellation and compulsory reply, impeachment, interpretation of the Constitution, control of the budget, and approval of the appointment of the Premier, all tending toward the control, and in extreme cases, the destruction of the executive. And yet the Chief Executive, while given the powers of suspensive veto, and the use of the budget of the previous year in monthly proportion in case of non-action on, or rejection of the budget of the year, was nevertheless deprived of the use of the power of dissolution without the concurrence of two-thirds or more of the members of the Senate, which, in the light of the French experience, and as the Senate was also to be a popular House, was tantamount to a denial of the power. Thus, when a vote of want of confidence was passed, he had either to dissolve the House of Representatives, which, as we have seen, he could not do, or else he had to dismiss the cabinet ministers, which would be his only alternative. Thus by wielding the power of the vote of want of confidence, the Parliament could make and unmake the cabinet almost at pleasure, and the Chief Executive, being bound not to act without the countersignature of the cabinet ministers and to appoint the Premier only with the approval of the House of Representatives, would virtually be deprived of all executive powers and the Parliament in the end would usurp the executive power through the dictation of the cabinet. The fact that the President was to be elected by the Parliament and had to seek the favor of the two Houses for re-election would further practically render him a slave and subordinate without any capacity for leadership and initiative. [4]

It is well known that, because of the audacity of the Old Parliament and the unfairness of this procedure and particularly because of his resentment over the reduction of the executive power to impotency and subordination and over the provision of a committee of the National Assembly to watch the executive during recess, Yuan Shih Kai, after having suppressed the Kuomintang Rebellion of the summer of 1913, and procured the election of himself as First Permanent President, expelled the Kuomintang members from the Parliament and dissolved its party organization, thereby virtually incapacitating the legislature for the lack of a quorum to function, which was indefinitely suspended in January 1914. [5]

The opposition having been cleared and crushed, the pendulum of reaction swung to the other extreme. It will be recalled that Yuan Shih Kai convened a Constitutional Council and brought forth the Constitutional Compact of May 1, 1914, supposed to be provisional. Just as the Old Parliament vested the lion's share of supreme power in its own hands without due regard to the executive, so in this Compact the President vested the major portion of the supreme power in his own hands leaving the legislature to play the part of the second fiddle. The Chief Executive armed himself with the powers of absolute veto and dissolution with the concurrence of the Council of State which was his own creature, the protection of the use of the budget of the previous year in case of non-action or rejection of the budget of the year, the power of the declaration of war and conclusion of peace, the increase of the quorum and vote for the impeachment proceedings to a three-fourths or more vote of a four-fifths attendance of the total membership, the omission of the requirement for the approval of the legislature for all appointments including that of the Premier, or the cabinet ministers, or other civil and military officers, and the absolute or independent control over the expenses for the army and navy. What is worse, as we have seen, in the Presidential Succession Law, he made himself practically dictator for life with the power to recommend his own successor. [6] As regards the framing and adoption of the Permanent Constitution, as we also recall, the drafting was to be done by a Committee of Ten elected by the Council of State, his own creature, and the ratification was to be obtained through the convocation of a National Citizens' Convention. [7]

It needs no repetition to state that the reaction from the Chief Executive went to the other extreme, and, finally, having failed in the monarchical attempt, brought about his downfall. It will also be remembered that after the death of Yuan and the collapse of the monarchical revival, the Kuomintang Party came into popular favor again, the Provisional Constitution

1. Art. 54, Provisional Constitution, China Year Book, 1914, p. 464.
2. The Organization and Electoral Laws of August 10, 1912, China Year Book, 1914, p. 466.
3. China Year Book, 1914, p. 540.
4. For the text of the Draft of the National Constitution, see China Year Book, 1914, p. 491 et seq., particularly Articles 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 51, 75, 80, 81, 82, 92, 98, 101, 103
5. See chapter on The Triumph of the Republic.
6. See chapter on The Return of Monarchy.
7. See chapter on The Return of Monarchy.

of Nanking was revived, and the Old Parliament reconvoked. As the situation reverted to that of 1913, the outcome was exactly the same as before, repeating the history of the previous years. Smarting under the deadly blows of Yuan Shih Kai and cherishing the vivid necessity of subjugating the executive, the draft of the Permanent Constitution, based as it was on the old draft of 1913, again revealed the arbitrary investment of the lion's share of the supreme powers in the legislature. This time the revengeful spirit of the Kuomintang members made the draft only more detrimental to the executive. The Chief Executive, as we recall, was deprived even of the veto power, and of the use of the power of dissolution by the requirement of the concurrence of the Senate, also a popularly elected body. The result is well known: the executive party, or the Northern Military Governors, threatened by the imminent loss of position through the contemplated unfavorable change of cabinet, brought about the dissolution of the Old Parliament for the second time.[8]

It is needless to continue the review of the experience of the last decade in relation to the drafting and adoption of the Permanent Constitution. From the above account it is clear that, as long as the Permanent Constitution should be drafted and adopted by either the Parliament or the Executive alone, the inevitable consequence would be the investment of the lion's share of the supreme powers in its own hands without due regard to the needs of the other. The Old Parliament was given twice the opportunity to draft and adopt the Permanent Constitution, and twice did it fall into the temptation and pitfall of giving an undue share of the supreme authorities to itself, necessitating the extreme reaction of dissolution from the executive party. Now the Old Parliament is again given a third chance to draft and adopt the Permanent Constitution through the military triumph of General Wu Pei-fu. Whether it will repeat the same errors as it did twice before, it remains to be seen; but it is quite safe to state that no sanguine hopes can be entertained, in the light of the past experiences of 1913 and 1916-1917, that a fair distribution between the executive and the legislature can thus be made, unless the Kuomintang members dominating the Old Parliament change their policy and convictions. Yuan Shih Kai had the supreme opportunity in 1914-1916 to draft and adopt the Permanent Constitution, but he made the same mistake; he gave himself so much power that he practically made himself dictator for life and finally ruined himself through the monarchical coup.

It is plain, therefore, that the lesson of the past experiences teaches us that the drafting and adoption of the Permanent Constitution either by the Parliament, or by the executive alone, will not give the best result as to an equitable and workable distribution of powers between the two important branches of government. This being so, the question will naturally be raised: what is then the correct and proper procedure? Who is going to frame and adopt Permanent Constitution, if not the Parliament or the executive alone?

The reply is that the people of China through a National or Citizens' Convention should frame and adopt the Permanent Constitution. This conclusion is irresistible and inevitable from the point of view both of the practice, and theory of constitutional government. Practically, we have already observed that it is impossible to secure a fair distribution of the supreme powers by the framing and adoption of the Permanent Constitution by either the executive or the legislature alone, and this especially so, when the legislature is in control of one party and the executive the other.

Theoretically, the new suggestion ventured is all the more essential and valid. The Chinese Republic, in accordance with the Nanking Provisional Constitution, has her sovereignty vested in the people and exercised through the agencies of the National Council or Legislature, the President, the Cabinet, and the Judiciary.[9] That is, the Republic of China is founded on the principle of popular sovereignty, or the sovereignty of the people. Ever since the abdication of the Manchu Dynasty, the sovereignty has been transferred from the Emperor to the people. Both the abdication edicts and the Provisional Constitution stated this fact.

If the Republic of China is to be founded on the fundamental doctrine of popular sovereignty, it is illogical and inconsistent to have the Permanent Constitution framed and adopted by either the legislature or the executive alone. As the Provisional Constitution states the executive and the legislature are mere coordinate organs through which the people vested with the ultimate power of sovereignty exercise their supreme rule. For one coordinate organ or agent to frame and adopt the Permanent Constitution is tantamount to vesting the sovereignty of the people in that organ alone. For the legislature to do so alone is to vest and exercise the sovereignty of the people, which is not proper nor fair, nor conducive to the best laying of the foundation of the nation. Likewise, for the executive alone to do the drafting and adoption is to vest the sovereign power of the people in himself or his party, which is also unfair, improper and detrimental to the making of the new democracy.

Neither the executive nor the legislature alone, should then, have the right and authority to frame and adopt the Permanent Constitution alone. Whenever they do, they are liable to quarrel and fight over the lion's share of powers as witnessed in the constitutional struggles and civil war of the last decade. The only escape and right procedure is to invoke the authority of the master—the sovereign people—and let the sovereign frame and adopt the Permanent Constitution, and apportion the equitable and adequate share of supreme powers to each of the branches of the government, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. Thus, and thus only, can the executive and the legislature be saved from quarrels and struggles over a fair distribution of supreme powers, and thus, and thus only, can the Republic of China be truly founded on the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

This suggestion and thesis has, moreover, the support of the illustrous precedent of the American constitutional history. The article of the confederation vested the power of amendment only in the Congress of the Colonies, and this only by a unanimous vote of the thirteen colonies. Legally and strictly speaking, the Congress of the Confederation alone had the constitutional right to amend, or revise, the Articles of Confederation, or if it chose to do so, to frame and adopt the Permanent Contitution of the United States of America. But the American people asserted their right and claimed that the sovereign people should ordain and establish the Constitution.[10] As a consequence, quite contrary to the procedure of the time, they instituted the Extra-legal Convention of Philadelphia in 1787 and framed the constitution through the people's delegates. What is more, considering the impracticability of unanimous vote for amendment as provided in the Articles of Confederation, they stipulated the requisite ratification by nine out of the thirteen colonies as being sufficient for adoption.

With this illustrous precedent of the United States as our example, we can, therefore, pin our faith on the conclusion that, to be consistent with the doctrine of popular sovereignty and to save China from civil war and constitutional struggles between the legislature and executive parties, the framing and adoption of the Permanent Constitution by the National Citizens' Convention is the only logical and popular procedure. Save for this a recurrence of the unfair distribution of the supreme powers and consequently of dissolution and civil war is almost un-avoidable. As to the organization and procedure of the proposed National Convention, it is reserved for separate treatment in a subsequent chapter.

This being the only logical and proper procedure, the practical question will be raised: How and whether the Old Parliament would be willing to let go its supreme task and opportunity and permit the convocation of a National Convention for the making and adoption of the Permanent Constitution. The answer is: The Old Parliament is only one of the coordinate organs or agencies of the government and it has no right to resist the demand of a higher authority—the sovereign people—from whom it derives its powers and in whom it has its being. To deny the sovereign people to hold their National Convention and frame and adopt the Permanent Constitution is to deny the sovereignty of the people and the authority of the master. Upon the demand of the people, it is the duty of the Old Parliament to yield the function and to let the sovereign people assert their own authority and lay the foundation of their own democracy.

In this connection it is again pertinent to cite the precedent of the American constitutional history. The Congress of the Confederation had undoubtedly the legal right to amend or revise the Articles of Confederation, and, if it chose, to frame and adopt the Permanent Constitution of the United States of America. Yet upon the adoption of the scheme of the Constitutional Convention of Philadelphia, it voluntarily yielded and sanctioned the framing of the Constitution by the Philadelphia Convention.

8. See chapter on The Struggle over the Constitution.

9. Articles 2 & 4 of the Provisional Constitution, see Appendix.

10. The preamble of the United States Constitution reads: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our prosperity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Chita Revisited

BY MORGAN PALMER

IN the summer of 1921 it was my fortune to pass several days in Chita, then the capital of the Far Eastern Republic, as Eastern Siberia was called. Now, just two years later it has again fallen to my lot to spend a few days there, and it has been interesting to compare conditions and appearances then and now.

On the former occasion, I was with the retiring Minister from China, Mr. Charles R. Crane, and his little party, on our way to America, and we waited there for a few days while telegraphic correspondence was carried on between the Chita and Moscow governments in regard to our proceeding across Russia. A Soviet Mission had just been deported from New York, and there appeared to have been an idea in some quarters that this was an opportunity to retaliate by denying us passage through the territories of the Soviet government. The invitation was finally given, however, and accepted and our journey on to Moscow and Petrograd was interesting, comfortable, and free from supervision or interference; we lived in the same little second class car from Harbin to Petrograd, attaching it and detaching it, as we pleased. The State Department regulations forbidding the carrying of American pass-ports into Russia were in force at that time, but were soon after cancelled: our rapid and safe transit across the two continents of Russia, and the presence of United States Senator France in Moscow, at about the same time, may have had some influence on causing their cancellation.

Chita, surrounded by pine-clad hills, with a clear river flowing through from a nearby lake, had left a pleasant impression as a place to visit in summer, and I had looked forward to an opportunity to see it again. Recently, the opportunity arose for me to go, and to make the journey in company with Mr. W. W. Ritchie, Chinese Government Postal Commissioner for the Northern Manchurian Provinces.

Chita is only ten hours west of Manchouli, or Manchuria Station, the Russo-Chinese frontier, and a very comfortable express train makes the run connecting at Chita with the weekly express train to Moscow and at Manchouli with the express train for Harbin and Vladivostock. All these trains have first, second and third class accommodations, with sleeping berths and dining-car, so that our journey was without any discomfort. In the next compartment to ours was a family from Tientsin travelling home to Europe across Russia. We saw them start on the Moscow Express, which was using some of the International Sleeping Car Company's carriages. Passengers and mails appear to be going in both directions in almost pre-war time.

We arrived on a Sunday morning in time to attend service in the great Cathedral and also at a smaller church. The services appeared unchanged from the fomer days in their magnificence and solemnity—the wonderful choral singing without instrumental accompaniment is always most impressive—and they were well attended by men and women. On Sunday afternoon there was an athletic meet in which students from the various schools participated. The teams from some of the girls' schools took a creditable part in the track events, and football seems to have become very popular, as all about the city we constantly saw groups of school-boys of various ages playing. This surprising interest in athletic sports in the Anglo-American sense appears to be a hopeful sign for the future, as it was said formerly to have been almost non-existant.

As for money, there was no change in two year's time, the Romanoff gold rouble being still the standard, with the silver rouble and half rouble pieces, and the subsidiary ten, fifteen and twenty Kopek coins in circulation. All paper money appears to have been kept out—at least we did not see or hear of any. Our gold coins, Russian and American, were readily accepted or exchanged, and our letters of credit from the American Bank at Harbin were negotiated with only the ordinary formalities. The silver roubles and subsidiary coins circulate not at face value, but at a fixed rate vis-a-vis the gold rouble, but it was a satisfaction to find no depreciated paper currency, which is so troublesome in many other parts of the world.

I was interested in seeing some of the hospitals and an orphanage newly opened in an old Monastery. The doctor, who has been in charge of the large Municipal Hospital for twenty-three years, has had remarkably interesting experiences in seeing Chita grow from a small frontier town to its present size: the many political changes of the past few years appear not to have affected him or his work. The Doctors spoke gratefully of the supplies given them by the American Red Cross during the war. The hospitals appeared clean and well managed, under obviously many difficulties, but the absence of open windows and fresh air, even in crowded wards and on a mild June day, was noticeable to us, as a sign that ancient notions still prevail.

The foreign community in Chita was small: a former American Commissioner on the allied commission at Vladivostock was there with his family; an American mining man who had been operating a gold mine in Eastern Siberia for two years with considerable success: two or three Britons were there also, and business men make occasional visits from Harbin. An American Consul and Military Observer had just been transferred away. Little business is being done, however, as there is little production of exportable materials about Chita; it has always been important as a railway, administration and military center, rather than as a center of production. High import duties, especially on anything which might be termed a luxury, have recently been imposed, in order to protect home manufactures and secure the long haul from European Russia for the half starved Railways, but such artificial protection of infant industries is a device of governments in other parts of the world, though often unacceptable to the foreign business-man desiring to import. The former dependence of Eastern Siberia upon Manchuria for sugar, flour and other necessities is obviously unpleasant to the Chita leaders, as is their continued dependence upon the Chinese for vegetable gardens, and the small shops and trades, in all parts of eastern Siberia. (Two years ago, we found the Chinese gardeners and small traders everywhere on our trip through Russia—most of them were war-time laborers, stranded in various parts of the country and forced to make a living as best they could. The so-called Chinese Batallion of the Soviet Army of whom we talked with members, was recruited from the same source.)

It was interesting to find at the head of the Far Eastern government in Chita, Matveieff, a Siberian Cossack, who held an important Cabinet post two years ago, in the Far Eastern Republic. Government salaries are small, the highest being one hundred fifty gold roubles a month, but higher salaries are paid in the semi-government banks, cooperative store, etc. Living is cheap, however, and every effort is apparently being made to keep down extravagance. The army appears to be well clad and equipped-one beautiful afternoon we were returning from a drive about the Lake, where we saw four military aeroplanes rise one after another and begin long flights and evolutions. Motor cars are used only by the government, but carriages with good horses are numerous, and one can have delightful drives over the pine-covered hills, or to the Lake or Mineral springs not far away. Small but attractive log cottages at these places are still in demand: some people were again coming as far as from Harbin to the summer resorts in this part of Siberia, which were popular before the war.

The public parks, restaurants, theaters and cinematographs are well attended; we saw a German film of "Othello" one evening, and another evening we spent in a large park where a drama, well acted on an open-air stage, was competing with a band-concert at the opposite end of the park, for the favor of the thousand or more people in attendance. On the whole, the people were surprisingly well clad: there was not the extravagance of some other Asiatic cities, nor was there evidence of the dire poverty which seems to accompany such extravagance. The leveling process of the Revolution has brought this about to the formerly chosen few (the articulate) it has been levelling down, but to the many it seems to have been an uplift. Everyone is expected to work, but work ends at two o'clock, so that afternoons and Sundays are free for pleasure and recreation, even for the laborer.

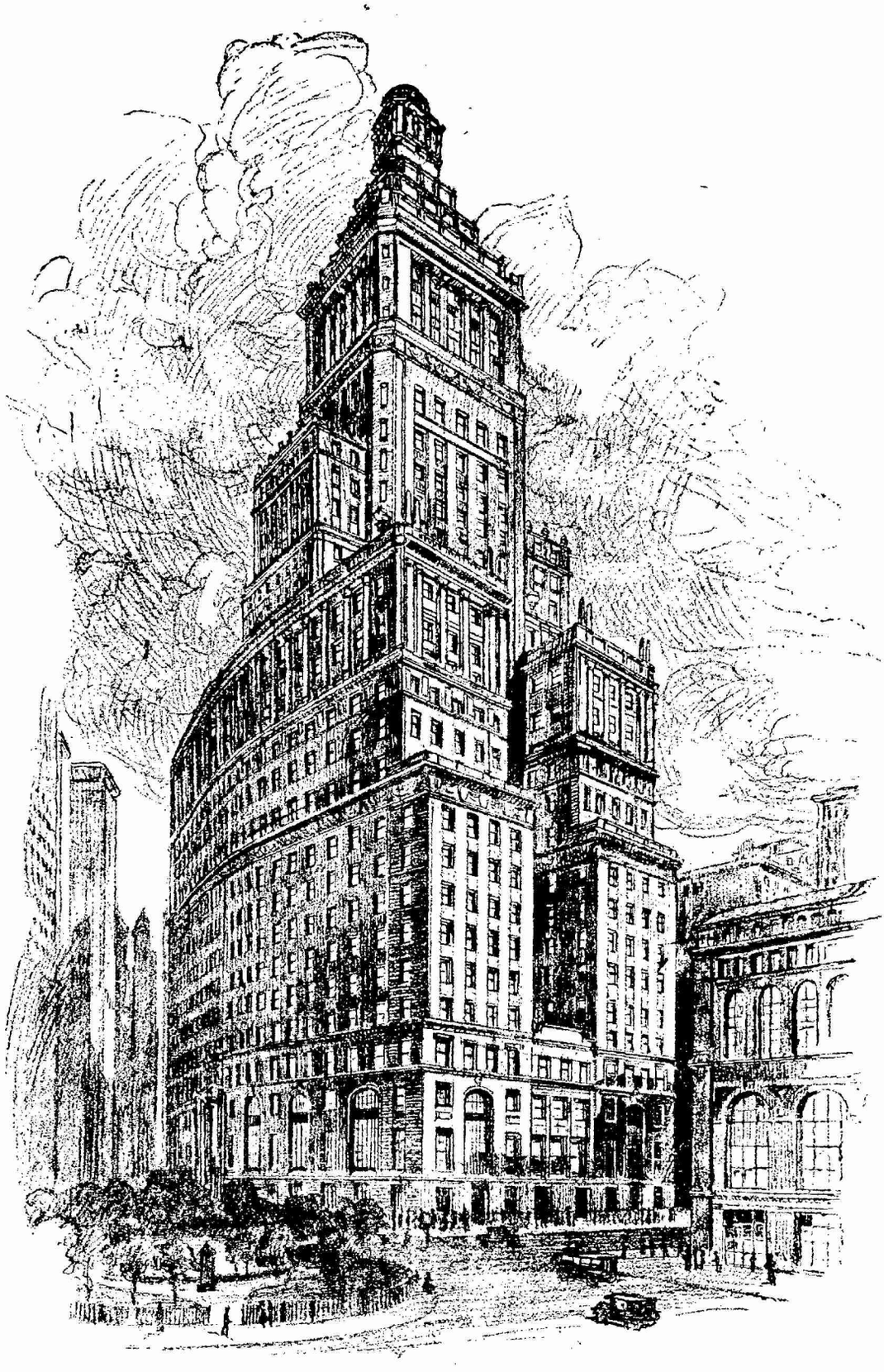
But one lays himself open to the charge of imitating the ancient prophet Balaam who was sent out to curse and returned to bless! who played the part of the prophet's sagacious steed is not apparent in this case. To serious enquirers one can only say go and see: the policy of the ostrich is not constructive nor progressive.

June 29, 1923.

Fourth Well Celebrated in Shanghai

Americans in Shanghai spent a busy Fourth of July. In the morning at 8 the flag-raising was held at the American Consulate-General at 11: 30 a. m. a reception was tendered by U. S. Consul General E. S. Cunningham to member of American community and foreign nationals. The American Club was at home to its members and friends from 12. 30 to 2 P. M. At 3 o'clock the Shanghai Baseball team met a nine from the *U. S. S. Huron*, after which followed the American Community lawn party at the Recreation Grounds. During the afteruoon a reception was given aboard the *U. S. S. Huron*, which many attended. Apart from the official program, many clnb aud private functions were held.

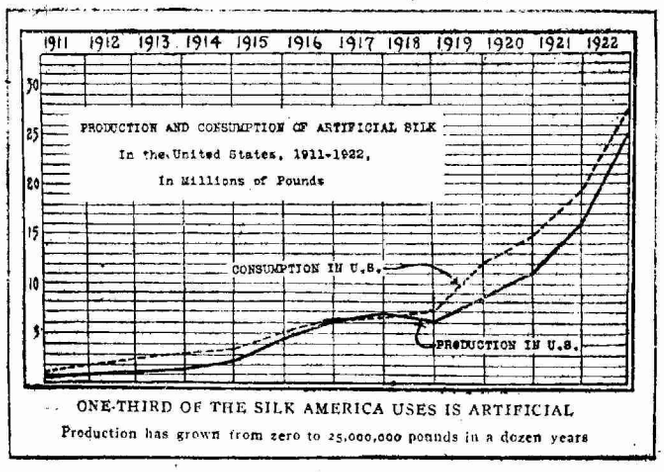
New "Socony" Building, New York City



The above is a photograph of the architect's drawing of the new Standard Oil Building now under construction in New York City and when completed will occupy space bounded by Broadway, Beaver and New Streets, adjoining, and south of the existing Standard Oil building at 26 Broadway. The new structure which was designed by Carrere and Hastings, Shreve, Lamb and Blake, architects, will represent the highest type of development of a modern American office building. It will be approximately 26 stories in height with a tower.

Is the Silkworm's Job in Danger?

From the Literary Digest



ONE-THIRD OF THE SILK AMERICA USES IS ARTIFICIAL

Production has grown from zero to 25,000,000 pounds in a dozen years

TWENTY-FIVE times as much artificial silk is made in the United States to-day as ten years ago, and we now use half as much of it as we do of natural silk. The possibilities are just beginning to be realized, and the title of an article in *Drug and Chemical Markets* (New York), "Will Chemicals Eliminate the Silkworm?" suggests an interesting outcome of the change now in progress. The world's production of artificial silk is estimated at eighty million pounds annually, one-third of which is produced in the United States. The domestic production increased from almost nothing in 1910 to twenty-five million pounds in 1922, about fifty percent of the consumption of natural silk for the same year. We read:

"Artificial silk is essentially a chemical product, tho highly developed mechanical processes are necerary in the perfection of the finished article. The idea of making silk by some synthetic process was considered more than one hundred years ago, and innumerable efforts were made to produce a fiber which more or less resembled silk. Count Hilaire de Chardonnet, a Frenchman, was the first to produce a synthetic fiber which could be used in the textile industry. Chardonnet had spent many years in the study of the life, habits and secretions of the silkworm. His investigations were most thorough and included the chemical analysis of the worm in the various stages of its growth. Even the trunks of the trees on the leaves of which the silkworm feeds were carefully studied. Having learned exactly the constituents of the silk fiber, chemically speaking, Chardonnet, in 1884, produced his first fiber, using pulp obtained from grinding the trunk and limbs of the mulberry tree, but it was not until five years later that he exhibited his product publicly. Two years later, in 1891, Chardonnet organized a company and began the manufacturing of 'artificial silk' in a small town in northeastern France. At present four processes are in use. The principle in all cases is essentially the same, that of forcing a viscous solution through minute capillaries and hardening the resulting filament by drying or chemical means.

"Chardonnet originally used wood pulp obtained from the mulberry tree, but now pure cellulose from cotton fibers is used. The first steps in the process are the same as in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The cotton is nitrated, forming guncotton or nitrocellulose, which is dissolved in alcohol and ether, forming a viscid liquid known as 'collodion.' The fiber is obtained by forcing the collodion through minute openings into filaments which pass through warm air, drying the thread. The filament is denitrated, and after bleaching is washed, dried and spun as a filament of pure cellulose.

"In the cuprammonium process, the material which is forced through the spinnaret is cellulose in an ammoniacal copper oxid solution. The filament is delivered into a solution of caustic soda to liberate the ammonia and copper, or glucose may be added to precipitate the copper as cuprous oxid.

"The process by which the greatest amount of artificial silk is made, known as the viscose process, was first disclosed in 1903 by Stearn, an Englishman, tho Cross, Beran and Beadle had discovered the principle used in the process ten years earlier. In this process, a very pure grade of sul tfie

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spruce wood pulp is used as the raw material. After being mercerized with a solution of caustic soda, the pulp is treated with carbon bisufid, which converts it into a water-soluble compound which, when forced into an alkaline solution is decomposed, leaving behind a filament of pure cellulose. The spinning is much the same in all processes and is mainly a mechanical operation.

Cellulose acetate, which soon is expected to be competing with other artificial silks, is prepared by the treatment of cellulose with glacial acetic acid. A solution in chloroform is forced through the spinneret into some solution which dissolves out the solvent without attacking the cellulose acetate, such as petroleum hydro-carbons, camphor oil, and turpentine. Or the in filament may be forced through the capillaries into rooms heated above the boiling-point of the solvent when the cellulose acetate solidifies into a thread and may be directly wound off, the solvent being recovered and utilized again.

These chemical processes and the mechanical operations used in the manufacture of artificial silk have been developed to produce threads ranging in quality from heavy silk monofils, known as horsehair to the fine pliable threads which rival natural silk in softness, luster and touch. These threads can be made unbroken in length for thousands of yards, or they can be made of short staple fibers giving the threads the characteristics of cotton or wool. They can be made rough and dull or smooth and lustrous. In fact, the possibilities for variation are infinite and have only just begun to be investigated.

Artificial silk has come to be recognized as a raw material and in class with other vegetable and animal fibers. The early difficulties encountered in the weaving and dyeing of this material have been overcome and it is now playing an important part in the textile industry.

American Chamber Discusses China Conditions at Annual Meeting

J. Harold Dollar was re-elected president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai at a meeting of the new board of directors held in the offices of the chamber on Monday, July 2. Other officers elected were: V. G. Lyman of the Standard Oil Company, vice-president, J. B. Powell of the *China Weekly Review*, honorary secretary; and D. J. Lewis, secretary. The new members of the board of directors elected at the annual meeting in the American Club on June 29 are, S. R. Brown, International Banking Corporation; J. Harold Dollar, Robert Dollar Company; J. Eichwald, the Koster Company; L. Everett, L. Everett and Co.; H. B. Lane, Andersen, Meyer and Company; V. G. Lyman, Standard Oil Company of New York; E. F. Townsend, Admiral Oriental Line; P. P. Whitham, Asia Development Corporation and H. A. Wiley, American Foreign Insurance Association.

The principal feature of the annual dinner and meeting of the Chamber was a general discussion of the present chaotic political situation in China. The chairman in presenting the annual report said that the present situation had two phases,—first, those things which can be done by Americans here and at home to remedy evils and improve conditions; and, second, those things which can be done by the Chinese people themselves—and I might add that, if the Chinese would do all that it is in their power to do, our own problems would be reduced to a minimum. I think I am safe in saying that the great majority of our difficulties are the result of the unsettled, chaotic conditions prevailing in China, which themselves are in turn the result of the lack of a wise, firm, and stable government. It is the merchants and the industrialists who are the backbone of any country, and it is according as these are active and unselfishly interested in the affairs of their country that the government of the country is good or bad. I am not saying this because we are business men ourselves. It is simply a plain undeniable fact—the business men are the ones who do the work of the country, keep the country fed, clothed, and running, and it is consequently the business men who are in a position to know what is needed and who can supply the need.

"While we do not want to be considered dangerous pessimists, we must admit that conditions in China are serious; however, to show that we are not merely pessimists, I would say that we are not sitting down with folded hands moping about it, but have been and are doing our utmost to help

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improve conditions. If incidents like the recent ones continue to happen, one of two things is bound to result—either joint intervention and control on the part of the principal foreign powers concerned or, if this is not accomplished within a reasonable time, there will be intervention by one or more powers singly in order to protect their individual interests. It is well known that America and Americans have not in the past favored such action, and have done a great deal, materially and morally, to help China avoid it. We have not even yet entirely given up the hope of avoiding it, and it is with this in view that we are striving to arouse the merchant class of China to a sense of their responsibility, and to a realization of the fact that the remedy lies in their hands if they will but act.

"The Chinese government cannot continue indefinitely to ignore its treaty obligations to foreign powers; it cannot shirk its responsibility to afford that protection which is a matter of right as well as of treaty, as is being done today, without being placed in a position of having to account for its failure. The lives and business existence of nationals of a neighboring government are even now being daily endangered due to the impotence of the Chinese government. This cannot be expected to go on unnoticed—and if it does continue, even the staunchest friends of China will be unable to forestall the calamity which will befall this country. The principal powers interested in China readily agreed at the Washington Conference to assist China, and have thus displayed their earnest friendship for this country, but China itself has done nothing to reap the benefits of that Conference, and unless China does her part, others can do little or nothing.

Mr. Dollar then referred to the condition of general lawlessness which exists on the Upper Yangtsze and as exemplified in the recent Lincheng incident where a through express train was wrecked and all of the passengers, foreign and Chinese were carried off into the mountains by bandits and held for ransom for a period of nearly six weeks. His account of conditions on the Upper Yangtsze consisted of a detailed account of disturbances ranging from constant firing upon foreign steamers to the actual boarding and looting of one steamer by bandits and labor disturbers. He explained that the report had been taken from the records of the U. S. Naval units on the Upper Yangtsze.

In conclusion, the Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Carl Crow and presented him with a silver cigar box in appreciation of Mr. Crow's service in handling the relief work for the foreign and Chinese captives. Mr. Crow was stationed at the mining town of Tsaochwang in Shantung province and in the words of the chairman of the Chamber he was largely responsible for preventing the serious illness and possible death of members of the captive party. Another resolution was unanimously adopted by the Chamber thanking Mr. Dollar and the other officers and members of the board of directors of the Chamber for their work in the same connection. The latter resolution was proposed by J. B. Powell and seconded by Leon Friedman, two members of the Chamber who were members of the captive party.

The annual report of the Chamber which was distributed at the meeting consists of some 60 pages telling of the work of the Chamber during the year, the financial report and statistics dealing with American trade with China and a list of the members of the Chamber. Copies of the report are being mailed to commercial organizations and business men in the United States.

The various committees of the Chamber which were announced, following the annual meeting of the organization are:

Arbitration—J. C. Shengle (chairman), J. Eichwald, F. F. Fairman.

Auditing Committee—H. B. Lane (chairman), H. S. De Vault.

Banking and Finance—S. R. Brown (chairman), A. E. Schumacher, W. Smith.

Engineering and Architecure—P. P. Whitham (chairman), R. L. Larson, E. C. Stocker.

Entertainment—J. Eichwald (chairman), W. A. Adams, H. O. Hashagen, J. S. Potter.

Exports—J. Eichwald (chairman) Geo. W. Brush. R. E. Buchanan, J. S. Dolan.

Extraterritoriality—V. G. Lyman (chairman), S. Fessenden, J. B. Powell, G. E. Tucker.

Imports—H. B. Lane (chairman), W. A. Burns S. B. Ellis, H. O. Hashagen, N. A. Viloudaki.

Law—S. Fessenden (chairman), A. Bassett, R.S. Haskell.

Membership—H. A. Wiley (chairman), F. F. Fairman, F. W. McIntyre.

Publicity—J. B. Powell (chairman), Carl Crow, J. E. Doyle, C. H. Webb.

Shipping—L. Everett (chairman), P. H. Bordwell, B. C. Haile, V. G. Lyman, E. F. Townsend.

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Who's Who in China

Yuan-shan Djang
(章元善字彥馴)

Y. S. Djang was born at Soochow in 1892 where he received his preliminary education. From 1907 to 1910, he studied at Kiangnan College, Nanking. Before he went to America in 1911, he studied in the Tsinghua College for one year and obtained a scholarship. From 1911 to 1915 he took a course in Liberal arts at Cornell University. While there he was chief manager of the "Chinese Students' Monthly" and was editor of the "Chinese Students' Aunual" in 1913-14. He was graduated in 1915 with the degree of B. A. and returned to China in August of the same year.

Mr. Djang was appointed upon his return Chemist of the Chihli Provincial Industrial Laboratory and of the Pei Yang Plague Prevention Bureau. He also devoted much time in teaching and writing and also acted as lecturer in Sanitary Chemistry, Government University, Peking; teacher in the Chihli Middle School, Tientsin; editor of the Ladies' Journal, Shanghai; etc. For some time he was English secretary to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of Chihli and Advisor to the Chihli Police Administration.

He was secretary of the Cornell Alumni Association of North China in 1915; and Chinese Secretary of the American Returned Students' Club, Tientsin, 1916-17.

In the winter of 1918, Mr. Djang was appointed general secretary of the Anti-Narcotic Society, Tientsin. From September 1920 to December 1921, he served as general secretary of the North China International Society of Famine Relief. Since January 1922, he has been associate executive secretary of the China International Famine Relief Commission, which has its headquarters in Peking. Being interested in social service, Mr. Djang holds

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membership or offices in various public organizations in the Capital. He is the author of many articles in both Chinese and foreign journals and of a number of pamphlets among which are "An Outline of a System of Schools Calculated to Promote Mass Education in China" and "Ledger Account for Household Expenses."

American Eggs Are Invading World Markets

The cackle of the American hen reverberates throughout the entire world and with constantly increasing intensity. The total number of eggs sent out of continental United States in the fiscal year which ends with June, 1923, will approximate a half billion with a value of approximately $12,000,000, and will show a larger total than in any preceding year with the possible exception of one of the war years, when demands from Europe were exceptionally heavy and especially for the class of foods convenient for use in camps and on the battlefields. The present high record of exports however, is in response to normal calls from all parts of the world.

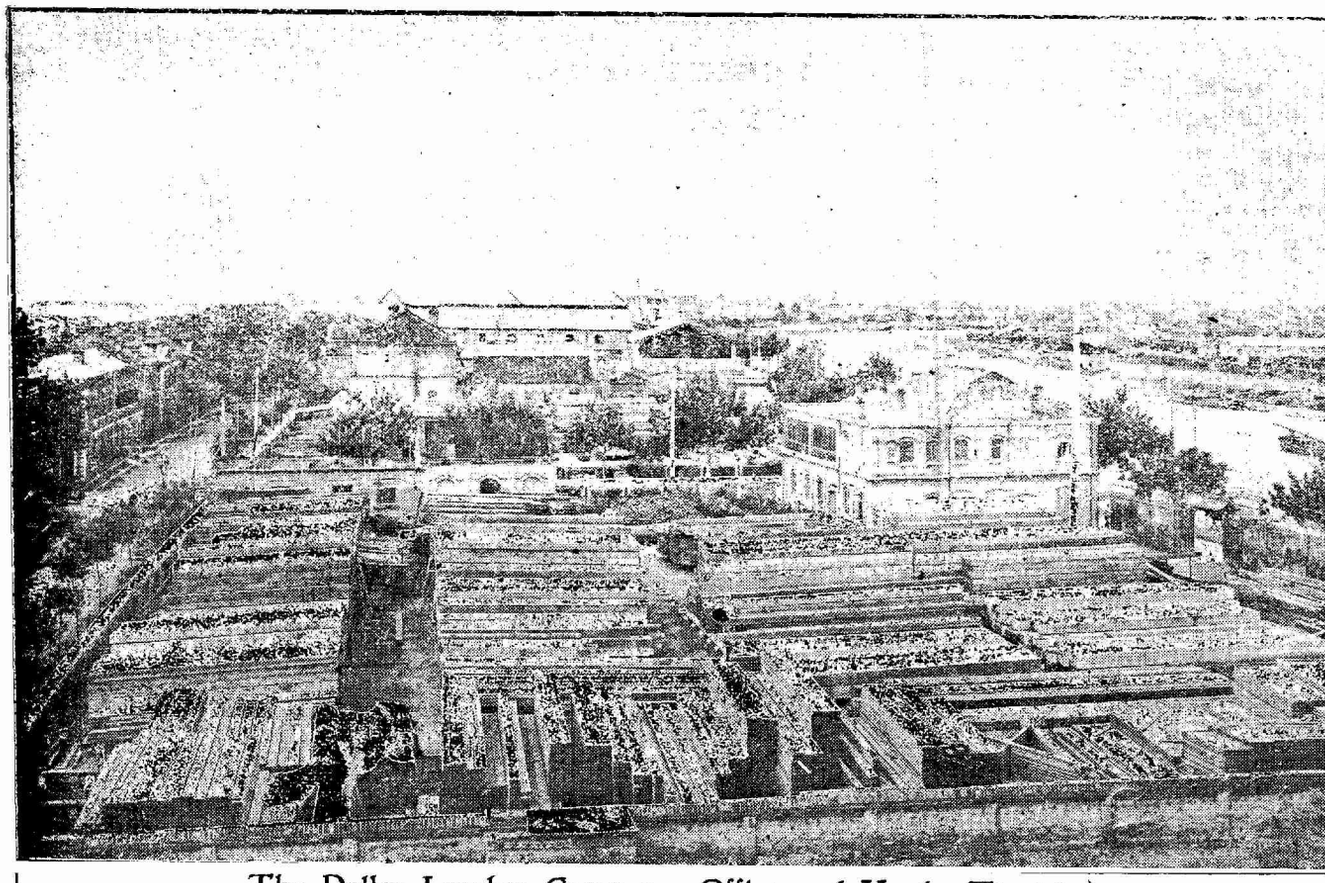
Figures compiled for the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York indicate that the growth in the exportation of this factor of our food supply has been exceptionally rapid in recent years. In the year preceding the war, the total exports of eggs were 17½ million dozen with a value of $3,308,000, while that of the fiscal year 1923 will be approximately 39,000,000 dozen, and if we include those sent to our own colonies but not included as "exports" the number will exceed 40 million dozen, or 480 million eggs passing out of continental United States in the natural form. Add to this $100,000 worth going under the classification "eggs and yokes frozen, dried or canned" and it is quite apparent that the total distribution from our ports in the year which ends with June, 1923, will be fully a half billion in number with a value of fully $12,000,000. The value of the eggs sent out of the United States in the last decade, adds the Trade Record, is nearly $100,000,000 as against about $20,000,000 in the decade preceding the war.

Where do they go? To every continent and all of the islands and colonies of the world. While the figures of distribution by countries are not yet available for the current fiscal year, those for 1919, the former high record year, show eggs sent in the natural form to 26 countries, while those in the "dried, frozen or canned" state went in 1920 to no less than 45 countries, colonies and islands, representing all of the grand divisions of the world. England, which has for many years been a large importer of this-class of foodstuff, is the largest of the European purchasers, and the number sent to that country in the 9 months ending with March, 1922, is 4,697,000 dozen, valued at $1,528,000, or an average export price to Great Britain of 32.5c per dozen, while the average export price of those going to the entire world in the same period was 27.6c per dozen. Canada, Cuba and Mexico are even larger importers of eggs from the United States than is Great Britain, the total number sent from the United States to Mexico in the 9 months ending with March, 1923, having been 5,832,000 dozen; to Canada 8,372,000, and to Cuba 8,487,000, as against 4,697,000 dozen sent to the United Kingdom in the same period.

It is in the class being exported in the "dried, frozen and canned" state that the widest distribution and the most rapid growth occurs. They went in 1920 to 16 European countries, all the colonies and islands of the Caribbean area, 9 South American countries, a dozen countries, colonies and islands in Asia and Oceania, and a limited number in Africa.

This new development in the export of what was a few years ago considered a "negligible factor" in our export trade illustrates, says the Trade Record, the constant increase in the variety and value of food materials which the United States is placing upon the world markets and the aid which these minor industries of the country are rendering in supplying the "wherewithal" required for the purchase of the tropical foods and manufacturing materials which we must always bring from other parts of the world.

The art of distributing eggs in condition in which they can make long voyages in all climates developed rapidly during the war and especially among the Orientals. The value of eggs officially described as "dried, frozen, etc.," entering the United States advanced from $37,000 in the year preceding the war to over $8,000,000 in 1919, but dropping to about $3,000,000 in 1921 and was almost exclusively of Oriental production, a very large proportion coming from China with limited quantities from Japan, Hongkong, Australia and New Zealand.



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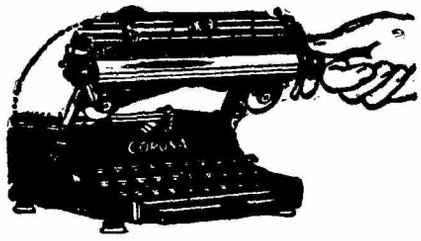

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Men and Events

Kimpsan Yu, who was connected with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking, was in Shanghai on business last week.

J. C. Ho, formerly connected with the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Ministry of Communications, but now residing in Tientsin was in Shanghai last week on business.

As a part of the program in celebration of the Fourth of July, the American National holiday the Columbia Country Club was at home to its members and friends on the afternoon of the Fourth, from 6 to 8 o'clock, p.m. Refreshments were served and dancing was held.

The United States Rubber Export Company, Ltd., removed its offices from the Robert Dollar building, on June 28, to 17 Jinkee Road, where a sample room of manufactured goods of every description will be placed on display, on the ground floor. Charles Guest is manager for the Orient of the U. S. Rubber Company and W. S. Leonard for China.

L. M. Bocker, comptroller for Peking University, arrived in Shanghai last week on several days visit previous to his departure for America on Monday, July 2, on the s.s. *Empress of Australia*. Mr. Bocker plans to spend some time in America. He is accompanied by Mrs. Bocker and his address will be in care of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

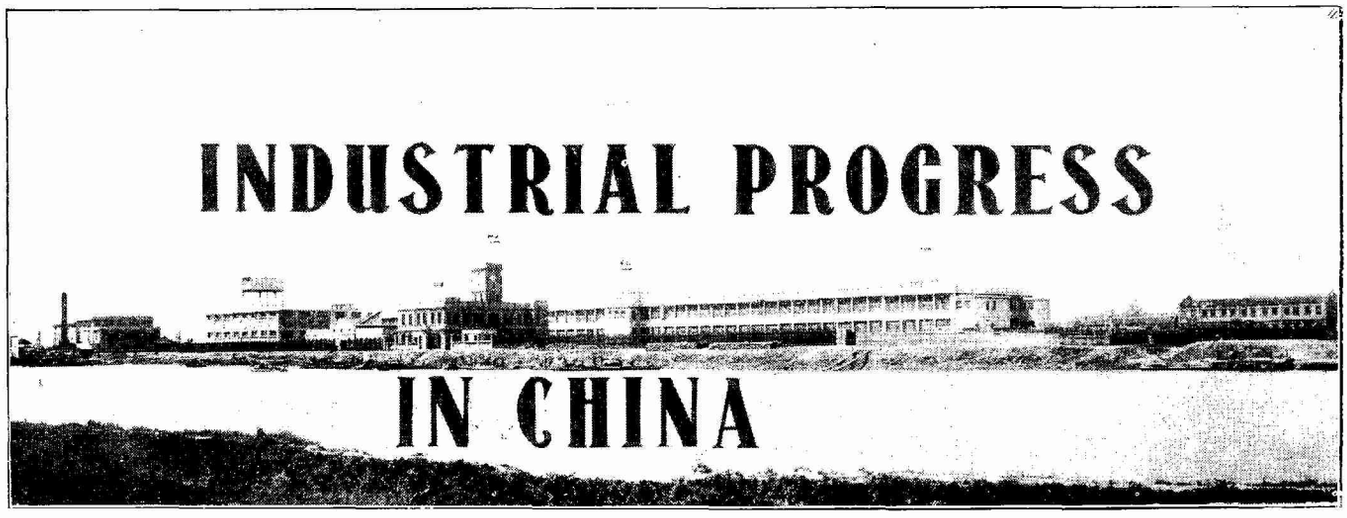
J. Glenn Babb, of the *Japan Advertiser*, Tokio, recently arrived in Shanghai, enroute to Peking. Mr. Babb plans to spend sometime in China before proceeding to America by way of Suez. He is a graduate of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, and for many years has been connected with the *Advertiser* and representative for the *Public Ledger Service* in Japan. He is stopping at the Palace Hotel.

C. W. Atkinson, manager of the Standard Oil Company for North China, is planning to depart on Saturday, July 7, on the s.s. *President Wilson*, on a five month's leave. Mrs. Atkinson and two children are accompanying Mr. Atkinson and they will visit several places in America, making their headquarters in New York. Miss Barbara Atkinson expects to enter Miss Ransom's School in Piedmont, California, and will not return to Shanghai with her parents. They will be joined in Honolulu, by Miss Aldrich, Miss MacFadden, and Miss Schonberg, victims of the recent Shangtung bandit raid who are returning from a tour of the Orient.

The Shanghai foreign and Chinese captives of Shangtung bandits who were released on June 12, were entertained by L. C. Solomon of the Block Company and Mei Ren Co., at dinner at the Astor House on the evening of July 3. In addition to the former captives there were present John K. Davis, American Consul, M. Crepin, French Consul, who were stationed at Tsaochuang and participated in the release. A number of friends and relatives to the number of about fifty were also present. The table was decorated with a mountain scene done in stone and sand showing Mt. Paotzuku, while in the distance was the railroad track with the wreck of the ill-fated "Blue Express." Addresses were delivered by the American and French Consuls and several of the captives.

Review Publishes Special Issue on Chinese Finance

A special issue of some 110 pages devoted entirely to the present financial and banking situation in China has just been published by the *China Weekly Review*. The edition is illustrated and contains on the front cover a reproduction in colors of a "Ming Note" for 1,000 cash issued by the first Ming emperor in 1368. Among the subjects covered in this issue are, "Is China on the Verge of Bankruptcy?" "Picking the Debts to Be Paid," "Modern Chinese Banks as Pioneers in Financial Reform," "Chinese Finances since the Washington Conference," "The Financial Reconstruction of China," "The Funding of China's Debts," "China and the Silver Situation," "Trading with Foreign Money in China," "Copper Currency and Its Debasement," and so on. Among the contributors to this edition are, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister at Peking; Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American banks in the Consortium; G. Padoux, adviser in Finance to the Chinese government: Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Rodney Gilbert, R. Buchan of the Asia Banking Corporation and a number of other experts on various phases of China's finance, currency, exchange and silver. The edition was edited by Roy C. Bennett, former editor of the *Manila Bulletin* but for the last year a member of the staff of the *Review*. The selling price of the special issue is $1 and copies may be obtained by addressing the office, 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, or from the principal book stores and news stands in the Far East. Copies are being mailed free to all subscribers of the *Review* this week.



TURNING THE YELLOW RIVER.

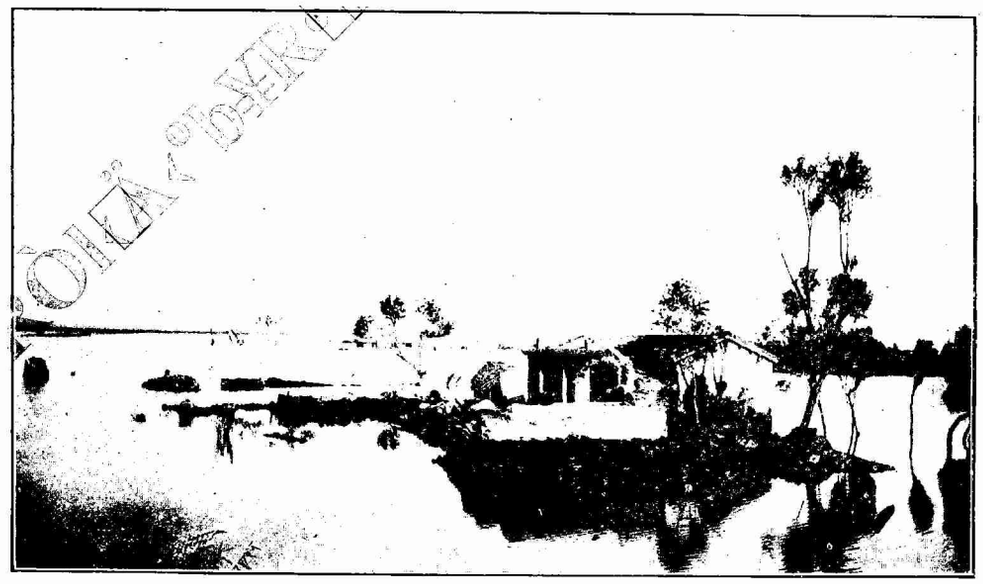
BREAK OF 1921 REPAIRED, QUARTER OF A MILLION REFUGEES REOCCUPYING FLOODED AREA

THE history of China is interwoven with that of the Yellow River, along the course of which Chinese civilization had its inception. During the four thousand years of historic record the Yellow River has wrought such devastation that it has justified the name, "China's Sorrow," although the river is not notably large, measured by the volume of water discharged, which is less than one-tenth of that of the Yangtze or the Mississippi River. An explanation of the fact that the devastating effect of the Yellow River is out of proportion to its size may be made with considerable assurance that it is a correct statement of fundamental causes.

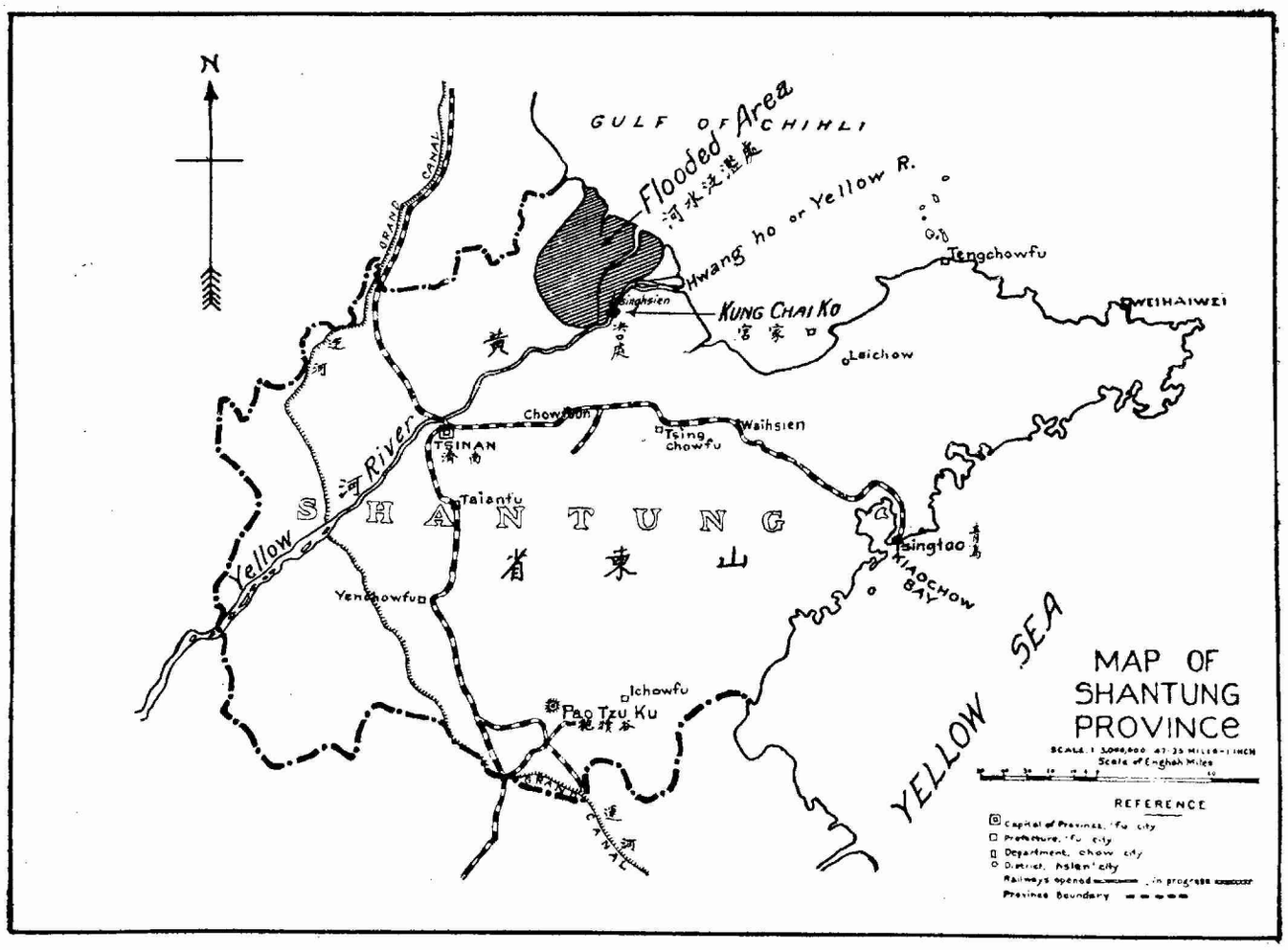
NATURE'S WORK INCOMPLETE

Practically all rivers are changeable, particularly in their delta regions where new land is constantly being formed by the deposit of silt. The pecularity of the Yellow River lies in the fact that its delta actually extends three to four hundred miles inland. There is good reason to believe that at one time the Shantung mountains constituted an island separated from the Shansi mainland by a shallow sea. The Yellow River, as now, discharged its waters heavily laden with silt, leaving its mountainous confines near the present site of the Peking-Hankow Railway bridge. Thus the shallow sea between that point and the Shantung island was filled, creating the great northern plain of China, covering portions of what now are the province of Shantung, Chihli, Honan, Anhwei and Northern Kiangsu.

Over this enormous delta the river switched back and forth sometimes reaching the sea north of the Shantung mountains and at other times south thereof, on occasions actually flowing into the lower reaches of the Yangtze River. Given time, this process eventually would build up an elevation in the vicinity of Kaifeng which would stablize the river by giving it a proper gradient to the sea. The actual delta conditions would thereby be advanced to within a comparatively short distance back from the mouth of the river; unfortunately for the Chinese people they appeared on the scene before nature had completed its work sufficiently to assure a more or less stable river course. Consequently from before the dawn of history and assuredly during the four thousand years of more or less authentic historical record the life of the Chinese people dwelling on the northern plains has been a continuous struggle with the Yellow River. No wonder that the people say that there is a great river dragon and that huge turtles break holes through the dikes. Even as recently as 1853 the river switched its course to the north where it now flows into the Gulf of Chihli instead of the Yellow Sea. The most devastating break of recent years occurred near Kaifeng in 1887 when the river broke its southerly dike and rushed down into the Wei River Valley. After two years of effort this break was closed at a cost estimated to be $6,000,000, but not until perhaps one hundred times that amount of damage had been done to say nothing of the loss of life.



In August 1921 the Yellow River broke through the northerly dike near Li Ching, Shantung, devastating a large area, destroying 500 towns and villages and making a quarter of million people homeless.



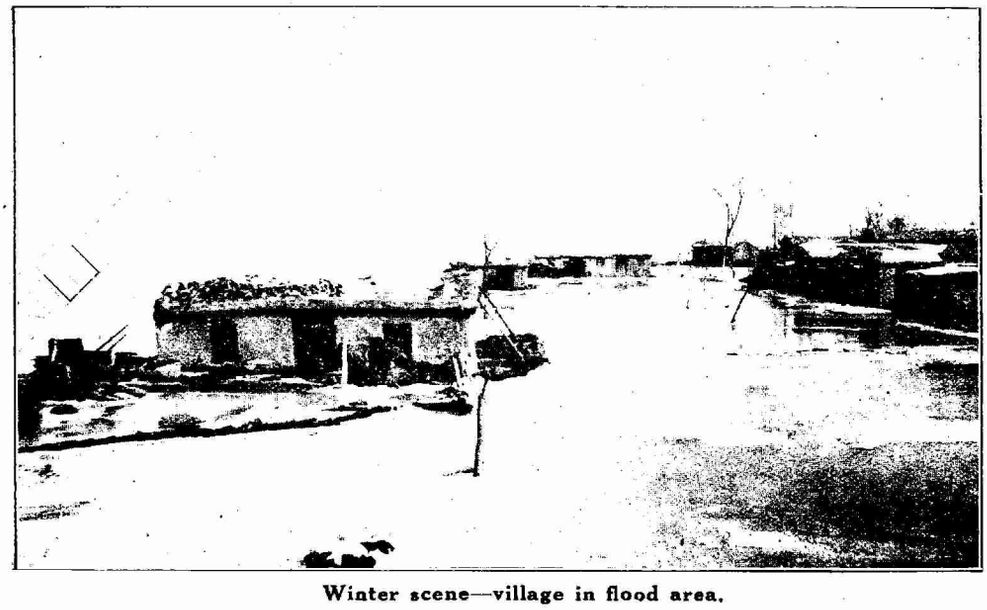
Map of Shantung Province, showing area flooded in August 1921.

Since 1887 several lesser breaks have occurred the last one being in August 1921 near Li Ching, Shantung. Portions of five hsien were devastated and a quarter of a million people were made homeless. That the destruction was not larger was due to the fact that the break occurred within a distance of 100 miles from the sea.

NOTABLE EFFORTS BY CHINESE ENGINEERS

Apparently up to about 2200 B. C. the Chinese people had fought a losing struggle with the Yellow River but about that time a man named Yu came on the scene. He devoted the best years of his life to the control of the Yellow and other troublesome rivers with such success that it is recorded that by following Yu's methods the Yellow River was confined in its course for more than a thousand years. For these achievements Yu was made Emperor and even today the name Ta Yu, Yu the Great, is known throughout China perhaps more generally than that of any other historical figure in Chinese history.

Since Ta Yu's time the Chinese have done remarkable work in connection with river control, as a matter of fact they may well claim to have led the world in such matters to within a hundred years ago. However, during the last century engineering and the science of hydraulics have advanced in Western countries to such an extent that China now lags behind. Chinese engineers have been only partially successful as is evidenced by the fact that more than ten well defined major courses of the Yellow River have been located. It is now apparent that the application of modern engineering knowledge to the problems of the Yellow River would assure a definite permanent control, assuming of course



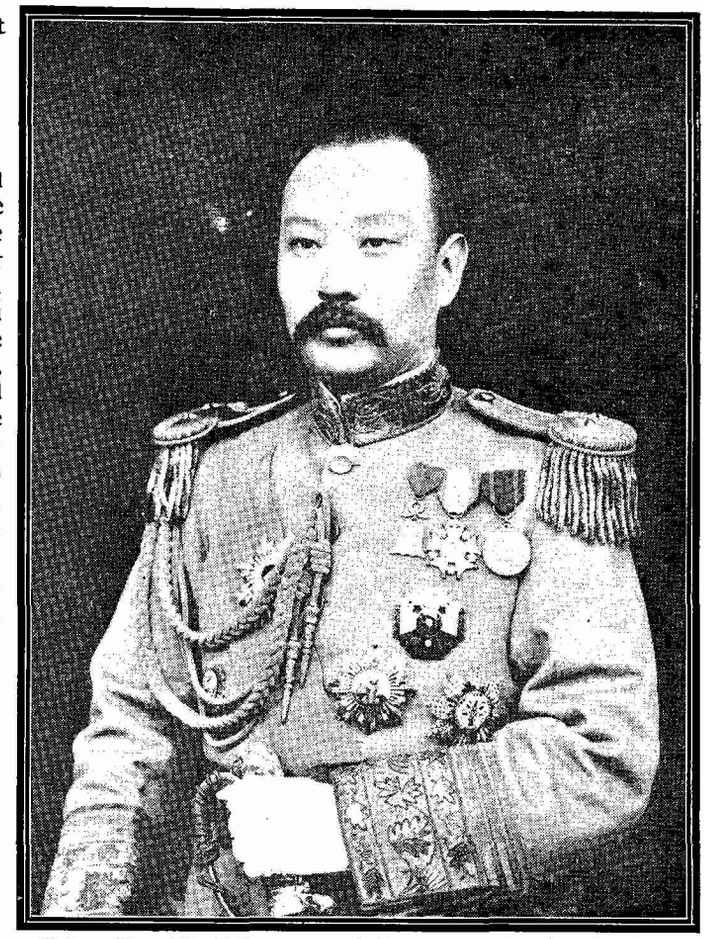
Winter scene—village in flood area.

that a proper maintenance system would be put into effect.

REPAIRING LI CHING BREAK

Following the break through the north dike at Kung Chai Ko, near Li Ching in August 1921, the Shantung provincial authorities were faced with the problem of relieving the sufferers by diverting the river back into its proper channel and closing the break. While the old methods are occasionally successful yet no one was willing nor could they guarantee success. Furthermore the cost, using old methods, was estimated to be $6,000,000, later this was lowered to $3,000,000. Even the latter figure was beyond the financial capacity of the province so finally for the first time in history a foreign firm was called in to repair the break. November 20th, 1922, Hsiung Pin Chih, Civil Governor of Shantung, signed a contract with the Asia Development Co. Ltd., an American firm, the agreed price being $1,500,000. December first the work was started During the cold winter months progress was of necessity slow, but after Chinese New Year the work proceeded rapidly and will be completed in July.

The task was two-fold. First, the river was straightened by cutting across a sharp bend a new channel 6,000 feet in length. In order to secure a proper hydraulic gradient, that is, assure a successful flow of the water into the old river bed below, a channel 200 feet in width was excavated from the lower end of the new or leading channel thence extending down stream seven miles. This necessitated a large amount of excavation and during the most active period 23,500 laborers were employed at one time. Secondly, a dam was



Hsiung Ping-chih, civil governor of Shantung province who chiefly was responsible for undertaking the repair work of the Yellow River. Before his appointment to his present position, Mr. Hsiung was chief of staff under Tsao Kun. He is 43 years of age, energetic and not afraid to assume responsibilities.

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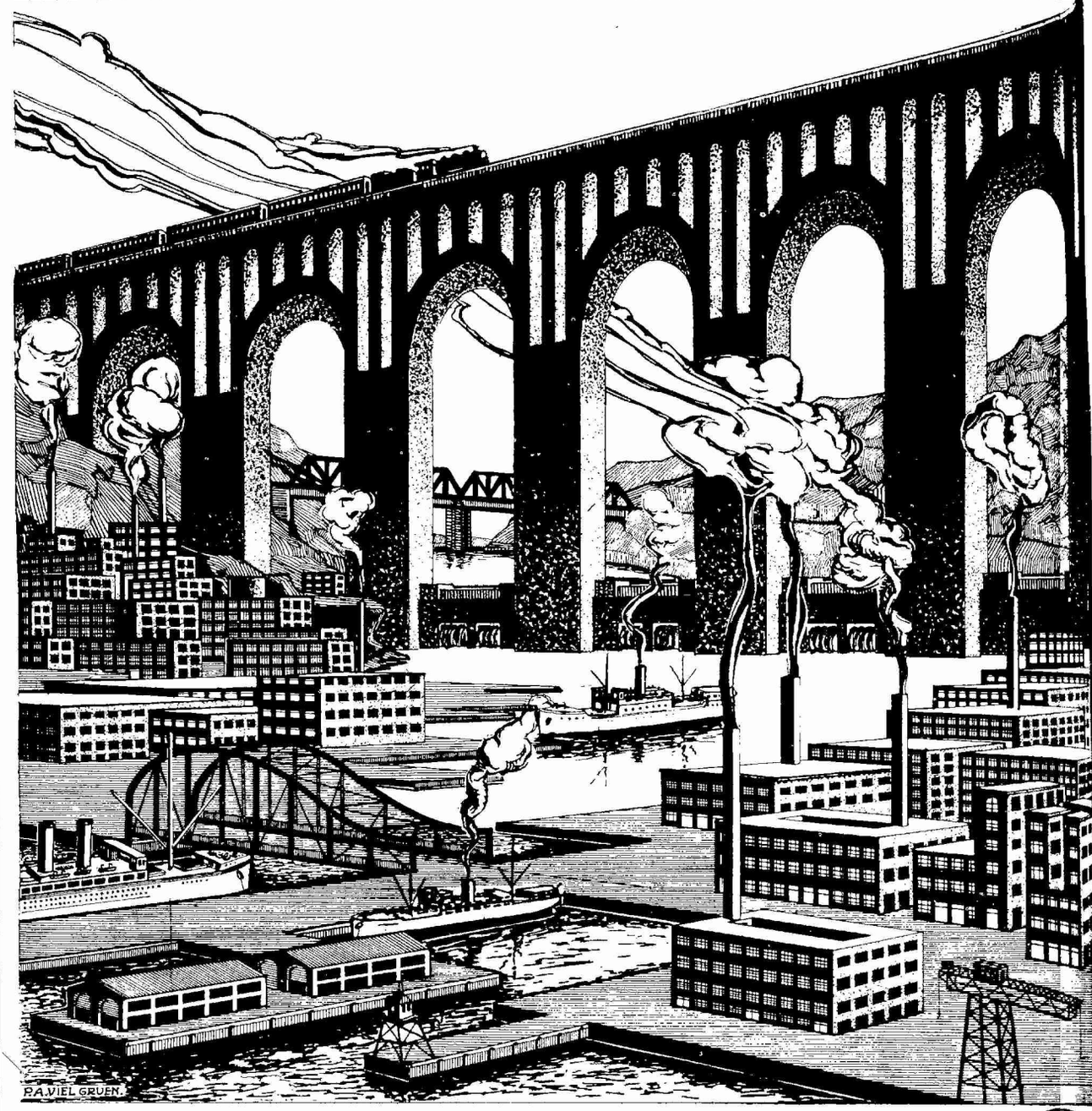

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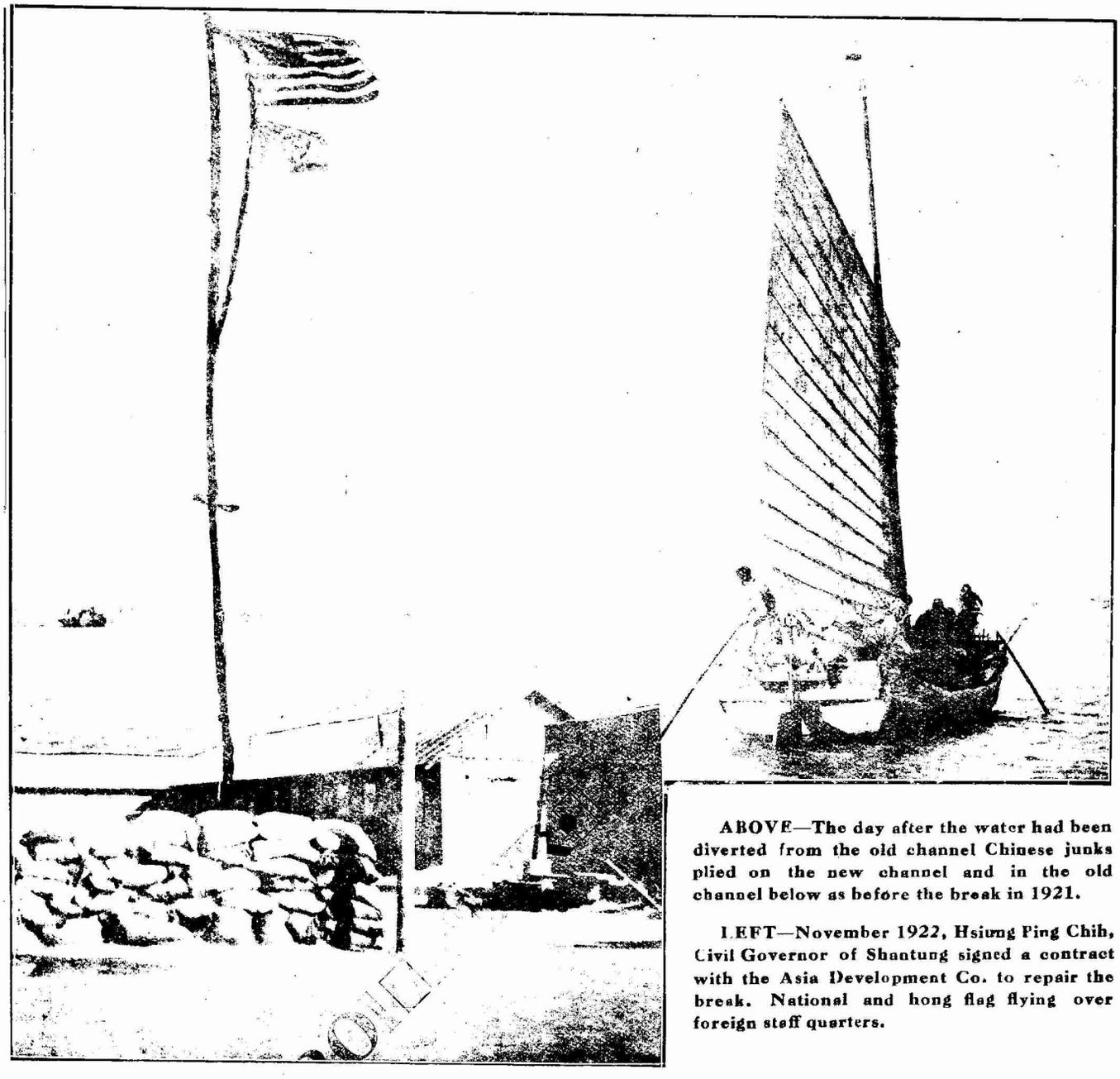


ABOVE—The day after the water had been diverted from the old channel Chinese junks plied on the new channel and in the old channel below as before the break in 1921.

LEFT—November 1922, Hsiung Ping Chih, Civil Governor of Shantung signed a contract with the Asia Development Co. to repair the break. National and hong flag flying over foreign staff quarters.

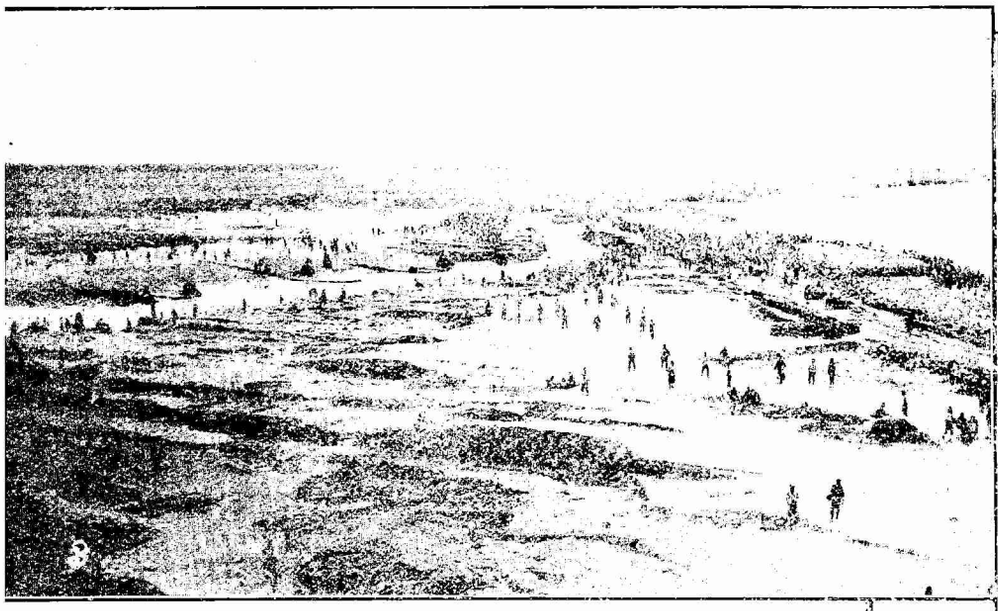
constructed across the river just below the intake to the new channel. This was accomplished by driving a timber trestle or bridge across the river which at low water stage was 800 feet wide at that point. Oregon pine piles from 50 to 75 feet in length were used in constructing the timber trestle. Upon this temporary bridge light railway tracks were laid for transporting the rock which was dumped into the river thus forming the core of the dam, in all 13,000 fang or about 53,000 yards of rock were used. This rock had to be transported from about 120 miles up river, some four hundred Chinese junks being used over a period of four months. The dam was then sealed and made water tight by means of bags of earth, kaoliang pack work and finally an earth fill which transformed the dam into a part of the main northerly dike. Furthermore about four miles of new dikes were constructed.

The water was diverted into the new channel May 15th, and since then has scoured out a deep channel to the sea within the old river bed.

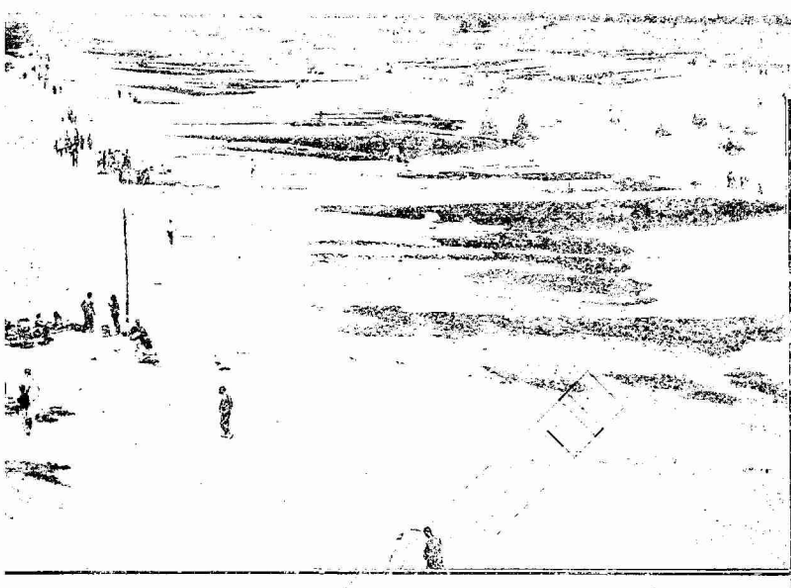
Much credit for the success of the work is due to Civil Governor, Hsiung Ping Chih who supported the efforts of the Asia Development Co. in every way possible. Furthermore the Civil Governor successfully financed the project and met all payments promptly on due dates. On the company's side Chief Engineer L. Fred Patstone with his foreign and Chinese staff did notable work. The Yellow River is a versatile antagonist which put up several vigorous struggles that tested the staff's fighting capacity almost to the limit.

Now that the work is practically completed tens of thousands of refugees are moving back on to the lands from which they were driven two years ago. They are re-building their homes and putting in late summer crops. This work does not solve the problem of the Yellow River but the successful application of modern engineering methods to a small section may point the way to their application to the river as a whole.

(Continued on page 17)



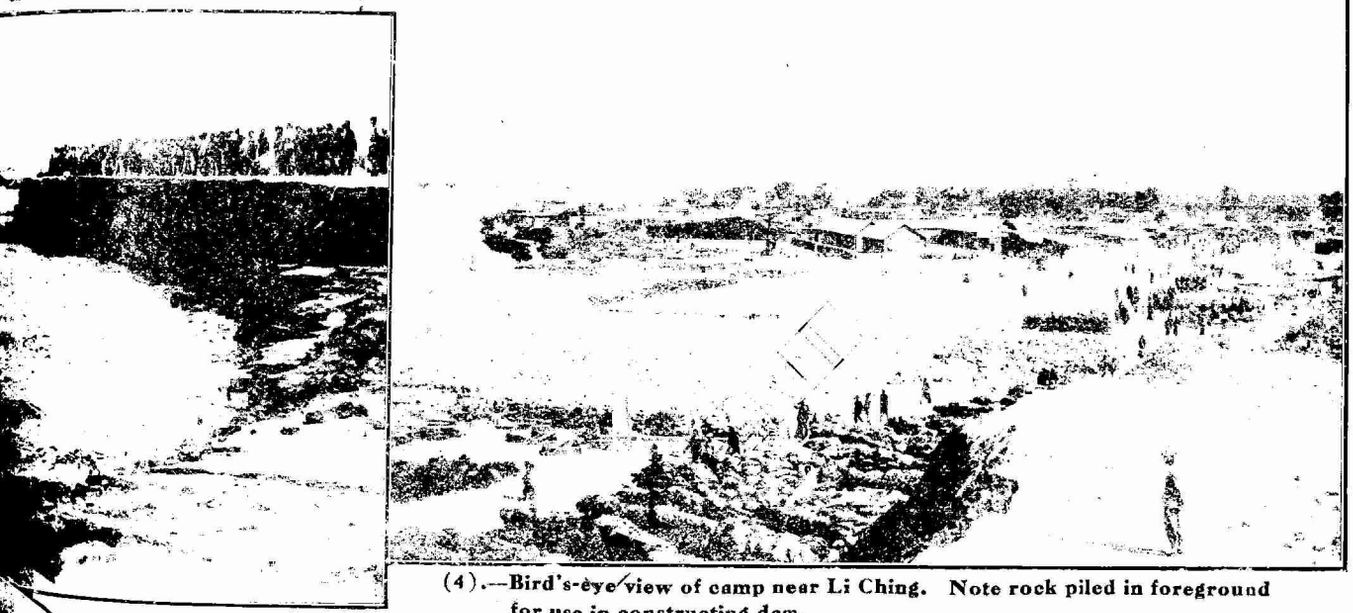
(2)—The Yellow River, peaceful at times, b
historical record has earned the name,



(3)—At first only a sma l stream trickled through which rapidly scoured a larger channel.
(6)—View of new channel about four hours after cutting barrier.
(9)—A timber trestle or bridge was built across the river 800 feet in length.

(8)—Paul P. Whitbe
the Asia Develo
standing beside the

ut which during 4,000 years of
"China's Sorrow."



(4).—Bird's-eye view of camp near Li Ching. Note rock piled in foreground for use in constructing dam.

(5)—May 15th the barrier was cut and the water started to flow into the new channel.

(7)—The Yellow River is a versatile enemy. During the winter it tried to defeat the engineers by bringing down huge ice flows.

(1)—Excavating a new channel 6000 feet long, 13 feet deep, 500 feet wide on bottom and 900 feet on top. 12,000 men working in channel at one time. 23,500 maximum number on job at one time.

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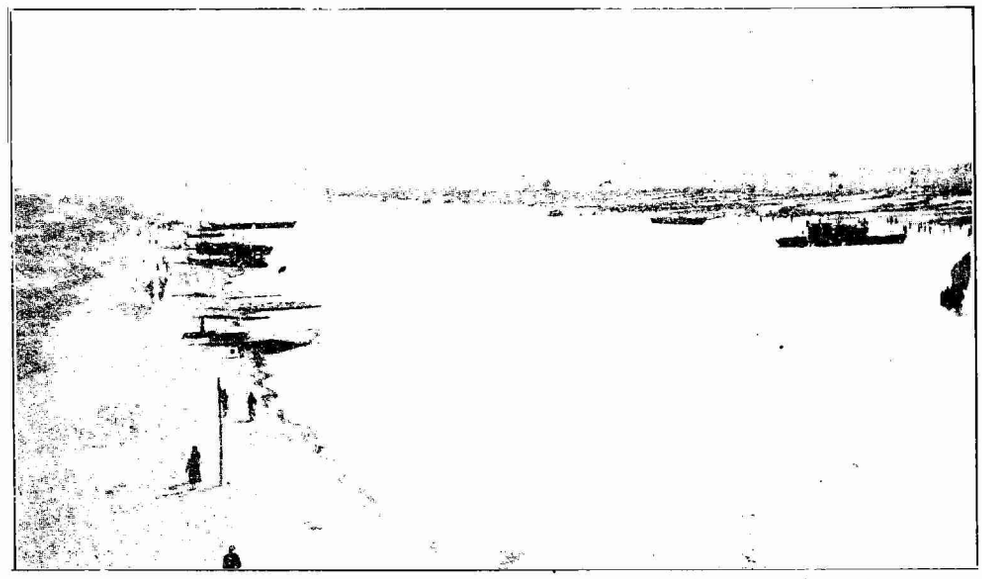
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

(*Continued from page 13*)

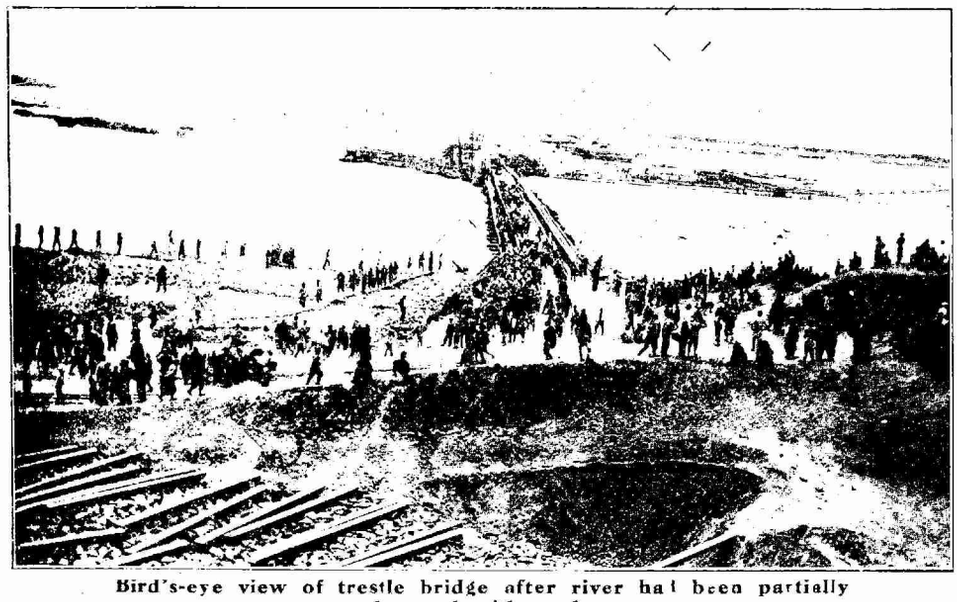
REPAIRING LICHING BREAK

The completion of this project, at a time when the Li Ching bandit affair has directed attention to the serious situation in China resulting from the political changes in process is interesting as showing that constructive progressis possible nevertheless, although restricted. It is interesting as a matter of contrast that within 200 miles of the Li Ching train hold-up the company transported approximately three-quarters of a million dollars, a distance of 76 miles from the railway station to the works. This was done by motor car without guards or arms of any character. Furthermore it helps to give a better prospective of conditions in China when it is known that an army of more than 23,000 laborers was handled without any serious difficulty.



The next morning a great river flowed through the new channel.

In that connection mention should be made of the fact that the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. initiated a new field of effort in China. It undertook a work at the construction camp similar to that conducted in connection with the Chinese labor corps in France. Mr. Shed, Mr. Tan and their assistance assisted greatly in matters of sanitation, health and general welfare among the laborers. Furthermore they provided instruction and amusements such as moving picture shows and phonographic concerts. The work of the Y. M. C. A. in this direction was materially supplemented by Mr. Greening and Mr. Payne of the British Baptist Mission and Mr. Torrey of the American Presbyterian Mission.



Bird's-eye view of trestle bridge after river had been partially dammed with rock.

The Li Ching break has been repaired Across China's northern plain, the muddy waters of the Whang Ho flow peacefully enough just now but danger of further disaster elsewhere lurks in the river along its course between the Kin-Han bridge and the sea. The problem of a proper control of the Yellow River ranks with that of the Wei River in Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces and the building of roads and railways. Surely the Chinese people who have a record of such constructive work in the past as the training of the Whang Ho by Ta Yu; the irrigation of the Chengtu plain, Szechuan; the building of the Great Wall; the Grand Canal and the construction of the splendid system of imperial roads, some traces of which yet remain, can do the things required now — if they organize their finances and set about the task. They may profitably call upon foreigners to assist in applying recent engineering and scientific methods at the same time training their own engineers. The employment of ex-soldiers on such works would do much to correct the situation which causes banditry. We are confident that the Chinese have the capacity to do these things but itwill require time to solve the political problems. Patience is necessary on the part of friends of China but in the meantime Chinese and foreign business men may hasten progress if they co-operate and render assistance in practical ways. Civil Governor Hsiung Ping Chih has shown a good example to other officials in China by vigorously taking up the repair of the Yellow River break at Kung Chai Ko. This accomplishment should encourage foreign friends of China who may have misgivings relative to China's future on account of the Li Ching bandit affair.

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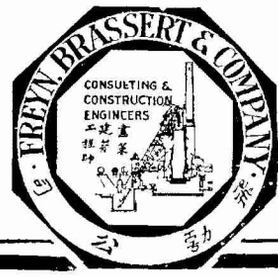

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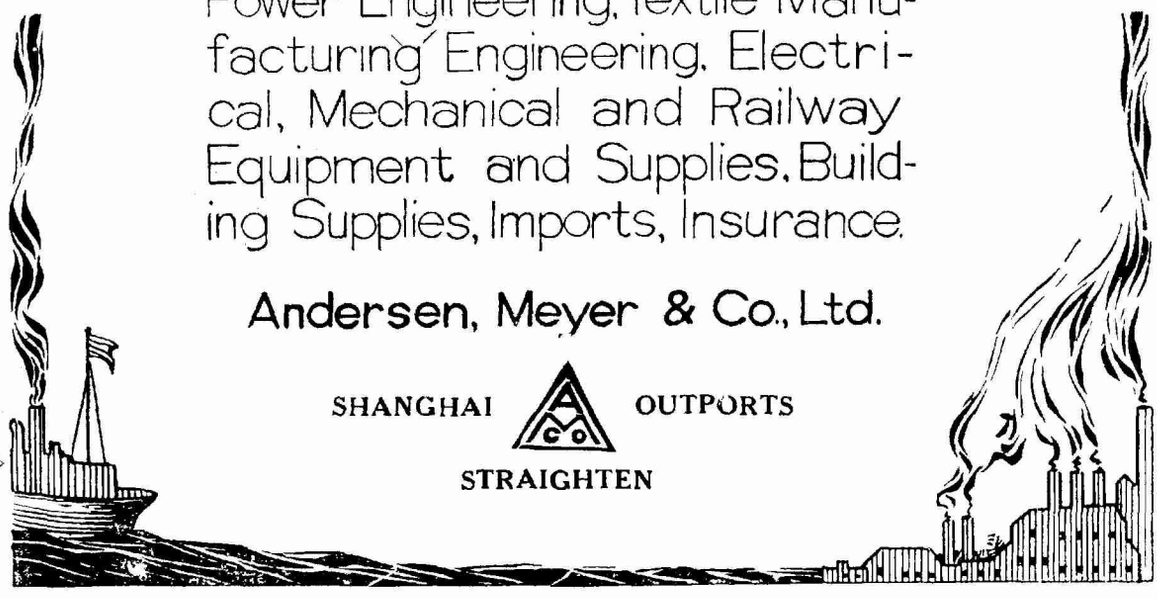

25-344

中國實業之進步觀

濬修黃河工程

嘗考中國四千年歷史自中國文化發紿以來關於黃河之記載蛛絲馬跡不一而足黃河之水量雖不若揚子江或美洲米西西比河之宏大然其氾濫爲災則常見諸史集故黃河有中國災源之稱可謂名稱其實今以其不時決口氾濫之由於下文略事論述之

凡江河多常易其水道幾爲常例蓋河水所帶下之泥土日積月聚而成沙洲沙洲成則河道淤塞水則擇底下之地而流此河道轉移之因也而黃河淤積之新地橫坦四百哩以其地勢考之今日山東省之高山或以前之島嶼與山西省陸地隔斷中間淺海蓋黃河之水由上流帶下泥土皆聚於近山東省山脈之旁在今日京漢鐵路橋相近之處故淺海逐漸淤塞而成中國北方之平原地掛魯直豫皖蘇五省而黃河之水常氾濫於此廣大之平原有時流至山東山脈之北或在其南有時更流至揚子江下遊歷時既久以常理言之近河南開封府毗鄰之區淤泥必逐漸積高而河水必由底下之處而行成爲河道而淤積之地亦必逐漸伸漲至黃河口然中國鄉民移居於此淤積之新地過昔故河水氾濫時每被波及蓋河水尚未盡歸下也而河水氾濫時財產性命每遭損失誠爲不幸之事由是觀之中國自有歷史以來四千年間居北方平原之鄉民常遭水患非無因也無知鄉民謂黃河有大龍居於水中且有大鼈常掘洞於黃河之堤岸故有水患此無稽之談也憶一八五三年間黃河之水尚氾濫而流入直隸河灣不由其原有水道流出其最劇烈之決堤在一八八七年當時河水決其近南之堤氾濫而流入淮河經二年之工程費六百萬之巨款始得將決口修復然財產之損失百倍於此而人口淹沒之數更不堪言喻矣

自一八八七年大災後黃河堤岸時有小決裂然未成大災至一九二一年水患復至近利津之堤復決裂破淹者五縣無家可歸之災民二十餘萬然損失尚不及前次大災之甚因被決之堤距黃河口僅百哩溢漲之水得瀉入大海也

西歷紀元前二千二百年中國人有修濬黃河之舉然未見成效繼大禹起而治水廢其半生之光陰始告成據史記所載黃河經其修治不爲災者千年以其成此非常之事故舜以天子之位傳之其名登諸史集至今人皆稱之此非常之工程近世紀間世界始有之而中國人更能計劃於數千年前使水不氾濫者千年誠爲罕聞然近世紀來西方機械及治水學日見進步中國人於此學識已覺落人後矣作者乃嘗考察黃河全線見其水道爲之精細計畫者十處然中國人所成就之工程僅全部中一份子耳欲使以後黃河不至氾濫須以近代工程學識修濬之設水利局以修養堤岸方可免大災此已往黃河大略情形也

一千九百二十一年近利津之龔家口堤壩被水決裂當時山東省長熊炳琦一方則籌救災民一方則籌修堤善後之方然中國古法修河計畫多非盡善且其估計修決口之費須六百萬元後乃刪減爲三百萬元然此巨款一時不能籌備故有洋商包工之舉爲中國有史以來之創舉訂約包工者爲美商亞洲建業公司此公司於一千九百二十二年十一月一日與山東省長直接訂約計工程全部共一百五十萬元是年十二月一日興工其時正在隆冬工程進行頗遲然至春間則進行頗速而全部工程可於本年七月一日告竣矣修濬工程分爲二段第一段則開一長六千尺之新河橫斷舊河道銳灣之處而於新河之末復開廣二百尺之水道延長七哩使上遊之水得流下無氾濫激漲之患開河之工程頗煩當工事最忙之際共用工人二萬三千五百人第二段工程則於新河與老河相接處建一水壩建築之法先造一浮橋掛河之兩岸此處河面積潮退時廣八百尺所用之木料係美國阿利貢省所產之松木每段長五十尺至七十五尺橋造成後乃築輕便鐵道於其上以便運輸石料爲築壩之用計用石一萬三千方長約五萬二千尺所用之石皆由上游運下產石之區距工程處約一百二十哩用木船四百艘廢時四月之久始將應用之石運畢然後乃將沙泥納於袋中及高粱枝將水道塞住上加泥土此爲北首大壩工程大略也其餘新築之小壩長四哩新河於五月十五日鑿成河水經新河復過老河道而入海洋工程告成之速皆由山東省長協助之功也且工程所需之款如約應付毫無遲延而工程管理則伯斯東總工程師及其華人助手之力也有時工程進行頗難工程師百索不得解決之方然終能將此浩大工程完成執行工程者之毅力深堪嘉許今修堤濬河工程行將告竣災民得歸其舊里建屋耕田優遊於其舊里然尚未可抱樂觀也蓋今日之工程乃修濬一小部份耳若欲銷彌以後災患須以新建築法修濬黃河全線此作者所期望也

當修河工程進行利之際忽臨城匪案發生繼以北京政變作者益信中國雖在此擾攘時局中實業建築之進行雖有種種限制尚能進行無阻也臨城土匪雖猖獗至於擄人劫車然在修堤期內數月間亞洲建業公司以汽車由火車站運銀洋至工程處數達七十餘萬元由車站至工程處二百里之間從來未見匪跡且從未用一衛兵以護送運銀之汽車而二萬三千五百工人亦無管理之難點相離咫尺間在臨城則擄人劫車在工程相近之處則運金不用護兵同是華人相去何其遠也

當工程進行之際中國青年會設分會於工場其組織法一如在法國中國工團青年會之計畫工人起居衛生皆賴色德君及譚君臂助獲益不淺至於消遣之事則有影戲及流聲機音樂會等青年會在工場之進行得趙戴潘等西教士之助頗多

利津決口今已修復黃河之水經北方平原今已安然從水道而流然災患猶未已也將來黃河爲災必在京漢鐵路橋至黃河口之間欲修治黃河必步今日安徽江蘇省之治淮後塵且須修路造鐵道中國人有已往建築之經驗如大禹之治水四川省之水利灌溉計劃萬里長城大運河鐵道制度種種建築物皆存遺址可以參考則今日所急於建築者中國人皆能爲之惟於財政須加以編制而計劃其工程耳至於工程計劃或須外國工程師之臂助以指導使用新機械及科學運用之法若能用退伍之兵爲建築工人則土匪之風自可銷滅作者信中國人能爲之然政事之紛擾如是其進行須尚待時耳愛中國之外人須有耐力以待時機之至然若中外合作其進步捷速山東省長已作此模範於前以修龔家口之堤此工程今已完竣可使外人之愛中國者有希望之心臨城匪案外人對於中國將來能否矯正其今日紛擾之時局抱懷疑之心者觀山東修黃河之成績其疑團可滅息矣

TWO PROBLEMS AFFECTING SINO-FOREIGN RELATIONS

BY SAMUEL U. ZAU

Director of the Bank of Labor and Agriculture

The prosperity of the foreign trade between China and the foreign countries has become a problem of such international significance that it is well worth the while of both Chinese and foreign merchants and financiers to dig into the roots of the problem in order to discover those conditions and causes which militate against the growth of China's international commerce. The present article does not presume to deal exhaustively with so complex a problem as the one under discussion.

On account of the usual custom on the part of the Chinese merchant of purchasing in gold currency and selling in silver currency, the fortunes of the Chinese traders are most vitally affected by the fluctuations of exchange which, I regret to say, have been of a violent character. Sometimes the exchange rates have undergone such serious fluctuations, that the actual value of an order has gone up 100 percent as compared with the estimated value of the order at the time of ordering. Increases of this kind were the least expected, and all calculations of selling the goods imported on a basis that would yield some profit were reversed. The importer had to face two problems. Either he had to sell at a tremendous loss by pricing his goods a long way below the figures of their cost or else leave the goods unsold in the godowns and on the shelves in an attempt to recover the cost price. Perhaps some specific instances might be given as an indication of the hardships which an importer has had to bear as a result of losses on exchange. There was a time when Tls. 100 was only equivalent to Gold $57. Later gold became cheap and for Tls. 100 it was possible to buy Gold $162. In like manner the exchange rates for sterling jumped from 2/- to the tael to 9/10 to the tael. The decline in gold was a rapid development. What was the result? The importers at the earlier stage were hard hit by the keen and insuperable competition which went in favor of those who imported at a later stage. Turning our attention to the other side of the problem, that is to say, to the fortunes of the exporter, we found that the table had turned the other way. When gold was cheap, the exporter was able to get good quotations and the market abroad was both brisk and steady. When gold was dear, the demands for Chinese commodities shrank because the selling prices abroad had to be doubled or trebled as the case might be.

These ups and downs of exchange were, it is obvious, responsible for an unhealthy state of trade conditions, and produced disastrous affects when the losses of exchange were such that the importer could not muster sufficient financial resources to meet them. This was how some importers, finding themselves incapable of taking delivery of goods ordered, had disappeared, and the goods left behind had to be disposed of for such proceeds as could be obtained under the peculiar circumstances. Cases of this kind inflict losses in four directions. The importer himself suffers both financially and morally for his prestige disappears when he himself has disappeared from the scene. The agent who imports on behalf of the importer suffers because apart from the loss of his own trade commission or brokerage, he has to adjust matters with the bank by which he is held responsible. The bank often comes in as the third losing party when the agent is found to be financially incapable of fulfilling his obligations. The exporter on the other end is also a partner to the losing transaction because he may have shipped the goods without having previously been paid for them, or having been paid, he may have obtained the payment under circumstances which obliged him to indemnify the bank.

Exchange Settlement the One Remedy

Failures of the kind just referred to do more harm than is experienced by the parties immediately concerned. They create an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust which ultimately paralyses trade activities. It is, therefore, to the interest of all parties concerned that the importer be duly protected against losses resulting from violent fluctuations of exchange. This protection should assume the form of a settlement of the rate of exchange on the time when the order is confirmed on the basis of which the invoices for goods imported will be paid, thus enabling the importer to know beforehand what the goods ordered by him will cost in local currency; and if he is fairly accurate in his judgment of the tendencies of local market conditions, he will be able to order in such quantities as will ensure their sale on a basis of profit or defer placing orders when a distinct loss may be foreseen. The banks should be ready to cooperate by offering their best facilities to the importers in the matter of settling exchanges because in the long run they will benefit by that steady increase of business which must follow a cooperative and protective system of this kind.

Good Points of the Old Credit System

Notwithstanding all that has been written and said about the good points of the modern system of banking, there are good points of the old Chinese banking system which tend to show that it has by no means outlived its usefulness. How did the old system work? While references to it may seem superfluous to old foreign residents in this country, it may not be out of place here to give just a bare outline of the system for the benefit of foreigners who are not yet considered as oldtimers in this country. The whole system rests on that intangible something which we call faith. When a Chinese merchant needs funds under the old banking system, he is to be introduced through a friend who is known to the banker, and makes his application for a pass-book. The banker looks him over, sizes him up, as it were, and if he is satisfied that his client is worthy of his faith, the client's reputation and social standing being necessarily considered as a main factor for the decision supporting or rejecting his application, he lets the applicant have the pass-book. If the standing of the drawer is well-known to the banker the application is even not required the banker will send the pass-book to request the merchant to open the account with the former. The pass-book contains nothing save the date on which it is issued, the name of the client and the name of the banker. There are no such things as printed regulations which now decorate the covers of so many pass-books held by depositors of exceedingly small sums. When the end of the year comes round, the client religiously settles up his account up to the last dollar. He would not dream of asking for an extension of the time of payment for the standing rule of the system is that once a client is behind with his repayment in spite of the coming of new year's eve, his credit is undermined, and he will have no more credit extended to him, whatever plausible excuse he may advance. Did this system built purely on faith work satisfactorily? Yes, it has stood the test of the ravages of time and has substantiated the claim that the commercial morality of the Chinese merchants is of a high standard. There has been such a dearth of friction or misunderstanding or underhand dealing that neither the borrower nor the lender has had occasion to seek legal advice or legal assistance in any shape or form. However, it will be correct to remark that while this good old system has been maintained even until now, it has lost some of its splendor by cases of breach of faith due in no small measure to a decline of commercial morality for which unscrupulous foreign merchants are in a large way responsible. Let me explain what I mean by this.

Mutual Confidence Is Needed

In the beginning of the commercial relations between Chinese and foreigners, say some 60 years ago, good faith marked the undertakings on both sides. The foreigners did their business through the intermediary of compradores. The heads of the foreign hongs were respectable men and so were the compradores. Both the one and the other made good money, and the profitableness of foreign trade became almost proverbial. Then came on the scene unscrupulous foreign merchants, posing as heads of hongs soundly financed and possessing reliable connections abroad. The result of this camouflage was what was to be expected. The Chinese compradore and merchants, whose simple-mindedness was exploited, were victimized and were made to sustain heavy losses. The old impression among the Chinese mercantile community concerning the infallibility of foreign credit was shaken. Nor was this all. The deceptive methods employed by the unscrupulous foreigners were copied by Chinese merchants of weak moral calibre. Thus seeds of mutual doubts were sown, and a system of mutual vigilance was instituted. Thereafter business contracts of consequence were mostly put up in legal forms with the object of carrying business disputes into the realm of litigation in case of necessity. I remember in my younger days there were less than ten law firms in Shanghai. How their number has since been multiplied!

I am firmly convinced that until sentiments of mutual diffidence give place to sentiments of mutual confidence, it will not be possible to achieve great commercial prosperity. To attain that object the whole system must be erected on the solid foundation of *faith* so that a business man's word will be as good as his bond, and his one ambition will be to satisfy in every way possible the reasonable and rightful expectations of his customer instead of going only just so far as will satisfy the requirements of the law, and refusing to go any further. With faith as the basic element of commercial relations, the goodwill of all parties concerned will be maintained and developed; and the good old days of credit through mutual trust will return so that it will again be possible to refer to foreign trade in terms of an unfailing source of substantial profit for Chinese and foreign merchants alike.

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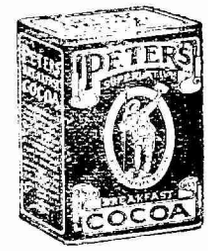

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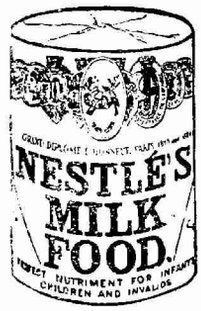

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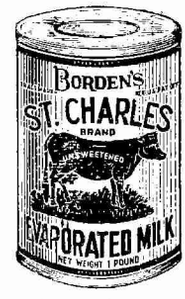

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Newark Exhibit of Things Chinese

Much interest is being manifested by various commercial organizations in China in the coming exhibit which the Newark Museum Association, Newark, N. J. is planning to be held about October 15. The Museum, with the help of the Newark Public Library, in which the museum is housed, is preparing the exhibit to include objects, pictures, charts and legends on China and the Chinese. The purpose of the exhibit, according to the announcement is to help those who visit it and those who read of it to realize more clearly the age and quality of Chinese vicilization and to get more accurate impressions of the geography, the resources, the industries and the arts of China of its customs and daily life of its people, of what China can give and has given to the world in this connection.

Several commercial organizations of China, as well as universities and colleges, and chambers of commerce, are collecting useful material for this exhibit. The Chinese in America are also giving their aid.

The United States Department of Commerce Far Eastern Division, is lending maps and making special graphs; the Department of State, Far Eastern Division, The Bureau of Plant Industry will exhibit plants, fruits and preserves with pictures of agricultural importations from China and foods which are the staples in China. The Library of Congress will lend us books, etc., showing the development of printing and the discovery of movable type in China. The National Museum has promised material illustrating folk life. Exhibits of Chinese products of agriculture, mines, animal industries and handicraft, especially such as enter into commerce, are practically assured. So, likewise, is a selection of Chinese classical paintings and of carved jade from the collection of Mr. Witter Cynner, and beautiful examples of porcelain, pottery, carvings in jade, ivory, etc of cloisonne and lacquer and splendid pieces of the art of the weaver and needle worker.

News from South China

The Canton Municipality has adopted measures to regulate street posters and other advertising matters in public. These measures will be executed by the joint departments of police, education, and finance.

Canton has never seen a more quiet Dragon Festival than the one just passed. The present unsettled conditions throughout the province and suspension of business in many sections have been responsible for the lack of interest shown on this popular holiday.

The Canton Municipality will levy a sanitary tax of 10 cents to three dollars on the firms and households according to value of their property. The proceeds from this tax will be used by the Municipal Department of Health for its many sanitary measures.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Generalissimo of the Constitutionalist Forces, was actually on the field of battle in the North and the East river districts during practically all the time in June. He came back to Canton from the front but occasionally. On June 26, he was on his way to some North River fields.

A memorial service in honor of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, late minister of foreign affairs and civil governor of Kwangtung, will be held next week, first anniversary of the death of this well-known diplomat and statesman in Canton. Dr. Wu died here a year ago when the city was undergoing a turmoil and Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming were struggling for the possession of Canton.

By order of the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, the Canton Customs are advising masters of vessels along the West River not to proceed farther up than Tak-hing City. Between that city and Wuchow fightings were still in progress when last heard from. As a result of interference in traffic along the principal rivers, general prices in Canton have gone up some as high as 50 percent.

The strength of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been recently increased by the addition to his official family of C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who has become minister of foreign affairs, and Yeh Kung-cho, sometime minister of communications at Peking, who has assumed charge of the ministry of finance under the constitutionalist government within the general headquarters of the Generalissimo.

Szeto Wai, member of the faculty of the Canton Christian College and an authority on primary education, who was taken captive by robbers during a recent train hold-up along the Canton-Kowloon Railroad, has been released and is now safe in Canton. Szeto Wai is being regarded as one of the leading teachers in primary work. He has spent several years in America and Europe studying education and visiting schools in these countries.

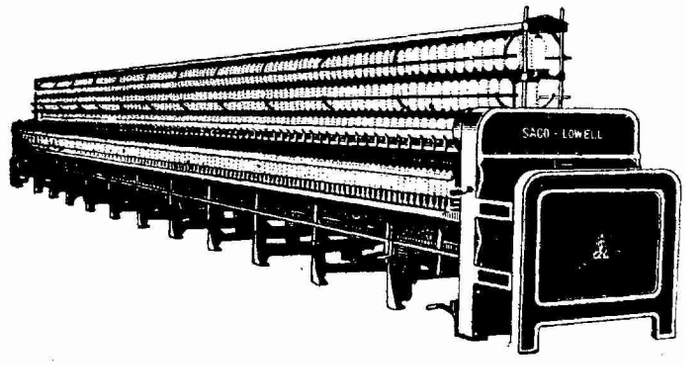
In spite of the present difficulty, the Canton government has been able to upkeep its schools by allowing the teachers to have a part of their salaries from time to time. To avoid further interference by politics or internal war, the Canton government has set aside all likin taxes from the Customs at Kowloon and Lappa for the exclusive support of the seven higher institutions in Canton which include the Teachers College, the Law School, and the Agricultural College.

Before the rice guilds in Canton are willing to deliver 3,000,000 catties of rice to the military authorities as ordered, they have succeeded in getting the government to deposit a guarantee in the form of land mortgage against payment, which will be settled within July. The rice will be delivered to the military authorities at a price of from $8.10 to $8.30 a picul, or 100 catties. Some 3,000 piculs of rice are needed by the Canton authorities daily to supply the armies on the fronts.

A memorial service was held in Canton June 23 in honor of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, upon the first anniversary of the death of this great Chinese statesman and patriot. Among those in attendance were the chief officials in Canton and members of the consular corps. Dr. Wu died during the mutiny of Chen Chiung-ming and other military officers in Canton against Dr. Sun a year ago, when he was much excited over the muddle and could not recover from the shock caused by fightings around him.

As mercenary soldiers in Canton are possible for any and everything but good, a crime wave is being experienced in Canton. In addition to the outrages committed by bandit-troops, many culprits are terrorizing Canton and vicinity by impersonating themselves as soldiers. Daylight robbery and kidnapping are common nowdays. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Generalissimo, has issued special orders instructing the military and local authorities to co-operats with one another in the suppression of the crimes.

The Constitutionalist government at Canton under Dr. Sun Yat-sen will have a financial agency under the name of



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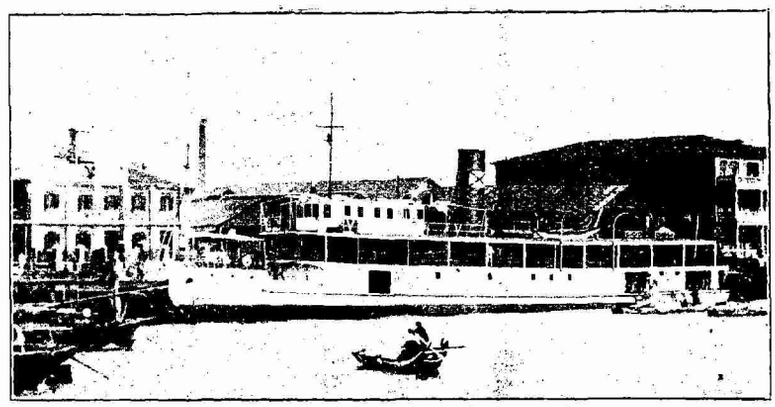

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The Central Bank of China. This institution will replace the formerly Provincial Bank of Kwangtung. It is believed that Liang Shih-yi and Yeh Kung-cho, former Cantonese officials in Peking, well-known throughout China for their financial influence, are behind the enterprise. Mr. Yeh has been appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to be chief of the department of finance in the general headquarters.

The Canton Rice Guild finally abandoned its idea of suspending business upon agreement of the Canton government to offer public lands as security for the payment of goods demanded. Aside from loans already subscribed to, the government last week required the guild to furnish to the Constitutionalist Army 30,000 piculs of rice daily for ten days on account to be settled within July. The guild, apparently having very little faith in the ability of the government to upkeep the contract, refused to do so without some tangible hold on the authorities.

The Constitutionalists in Canton have been raising funds for the internecine war by several methods, including the sale of confiscated property alleged to be belonging to the enemy and of lands and buildings reclaimed from the ward committees and religious organizations throughout the city of Canton, loans demanded from organizations, orders to the districts and monopolized traders to offer their tax proceeds in advance, and special war assessments from landlords and tenants in Canton City. The commandeering of private vessels by the military authorities and the drafting of citizens for transportation service have been other forms of service exacted by the Canton government for war purpose.

The chiefs of departments in the headquarters of the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in Canton, now include General Chen Chim, of the department of war; General Tan Yen-kai, of reconstruction; General Hsu Shao-tseng of interior; C. C. Wu, of foreign affairs; and Yeh Kung-cho, of finance. General Chen Chim and General Tan Yen-kai were sometime military governors in Hunan Province. General Hsu is a leading Cantonese old official and was a general under Dr. Sun in the First Revolution. Mr. Wu is son of late Dr. Wu Ting-fang and was one time vice-minister of foreign affairs in the military government in Canton. Mr. Yeh is another prominent Cantonese who was sometime minister of communications in the Peking government.

The Rev. J. M. Henry, acting president of Canton Christian College, will be absent from Canton for a year on furlough. Mr. Henry has been in charge of the office of the president for the last few years in his capacity as executive secretary of the college in the absence of Dr. E. K. Edmunds, president of the College. For the past year, Mr. Henry assumed the title of vice-president of the College. Before the departure of Mr. Henry, he announced that the College has recently received from Andersen, Meyer & Company an X-Ray bed-side apparatus; from Captain Robert Dollar of San Francisco, G. $10,000 for the college endowment; and from The China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation ,HK Tls. 77,000 toward the science building, provided that the trustees of the institution will provide another $77,000.

Judge Hing-yuen Loo, formerly Acting Chief Justice of the South China Supreme Court and at present Procurator-General, is now making arrangement for the construction of a model prison in Canton. An American architect is now designing a plan for the proposed institution. Its building and future management will be put under the supervision of a commission composed of leading Chinese and foreign residents in Canton so as to insure its maintenance as a charitable and reformatory institution for the care of the morally sick. To raise funds for the new building, aside from available sources already appropriated by the government for this purpose, popular subscriptions have been promised by several influential citizens. The new building will be on the grounds now occupied by the Canton prison outside the Eastern suburb of Canton near the Yellow Flower Hill. Judge Loo is an Oxford graduate and a successful Anglo-Chinese lawyer. His plan is being supported by leading citizens of Canton.

The end of the present civil war in Kwangtung is far from sight. On the East River districts, Waichow was still the bone of contention up to June 20. A movement has been on foot to get both Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming to come to some sort of compromise with Waichow as a basis of negotiation, but so far nothing practical has come out of the discussions. Along the West River front, Generals Li Yao-hen and Shen Hung-ying, supporting the Cheng-hsueh-hui Political Party, are still making preparations at Wuchow for another invasion of Kwangtung territory. Up the North River districts, the remnants of the Kiangsi and Kwangsi Armies recently defeated by the allied Cantonese—Yunnanese forces are again causing trouble, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as Generalissimo, is considering the making of his headquarters along the Canton-

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25-352

Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, the next two weeks in order to personally attend to the operations there against a possible northern invasion. The enemy to the Constitutionalists seem to have decided on the policy of weakening their opponents by detracting their forces. Village guards along the North and the West River fronts appear to be loyal to the Constitutionalists under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, while those of the East River are siding with Chen Chiungming to no little extent. Dr. Sun is being much embarrassed by persons using his colors to commit all sorts of evils, and they are dragging the name and star of Dr. Sun downward. In Canton unauthorized military organizations are constantly discovered, and in many cases of murder and robbery the culprits have been traced to some of these so-called "re-inforced armies" of Dr. Sun. Some of these bandit-troops have gained entrance to wealthy homes to commit robbery by posting themselves as officers executing search warrants.

Aside from destruction and lootings of towns and villages on the fighting zones subsequent to military operations connected with the present fratricidal war in Kwangtung, a crime have as a result of lawlessness due to absence of legitimate authorities and the presence of too many mercenary bandit-troops is infesting Canton and other communities in Kwangtung. Gamblings, the abuse from attempts to detect and arrest political suspects, the drafting of persons and commandeering of private vessels for military transportation, and other evils connected with the present fratricidal war in Kwangtung are causing the constitutional cause very notorious to the less thinking popular mass, and unless peace is early restored and the Constitutionalists are given an opportunity to do what they really desire to do, it is feared that the people of South China will have no more faith in the present leaders. Several wrecks along the principal rivers of navigation in Kwangtung were reported the last few days. Because of the lack of transportation facilities due to the prevalence of piracy on account of the chaotic conditions here and shortage of bottoms due to commandeering of vessels for military service, some tow-boats had been much over-loaded with passengers and freight, and the consequence could not be otherwise. The sinking of the tow-boat, *Sun Lee*, plying between Kongmoon and Canton, on June 24, near Shuntak, in which more than 400 passengers were drowned, was but one of a number of cases. The high cost of living caused by suspension of trade ond communications is bringing much misery to the poorer classes in Kwangtung not only in the war zones but also in Canton City. Canton has been paying most of the expenses of the present war. Some $2,500,000 worth of Canton public lands and buildings have been sold to defray the expenses of the war up to the present time. The desire of the Cantonese for peace is genuine, therefore, and they hope that their present efforts will give fruit.

Serious efforts are being made to effect a reconciliation between the Sun Yat-sen and the Chen Chiung-ming faction of the Kuomintang in order to afford Kwangtung a breath of peace. Many thinking and influential Cantonese are laboring on the project. While both Dr. Sun and General Chen may be willing to be persuaded to come to reason, powerful followers on both sides are not so easy to be made to come to terms. *The Canton Daily News*, an organ of the Kuomintang under the Sun Yat-sen faction, has gone so far as to deny that the Southern leader has thought of coming to a compromise. At any rate, those who are trying to effect an armistice and later peace are not being discouraged but expecting some favorable result out of their service. For the present, fightings in the Eastern front have suspended, but Waichow, bone of contention between Chen and Sun, is still in the hands of Chen's men when this is being written June 26. Floods in the East River districts and the chance taken by both sides to reorganize or reinfore themselves during the present discussion of armistice, though unofficially, have been reponsible for a lull there the last few days. The guerrilla warfare now adopted by the enemy to Dr. Sun's Constitutionalist forces in the North and the West River fronts has been every effective in delaying the program of Dr. Sun and the Kuomintang Party to make the province of Kwangtung a model city in South China. The remnants of the Kwangsi Army under Shen Hung-ying and the Northern Army sent by Wu Pei-fu are still terrorizing the non-combatants in this part of the country and making the withdrawl of the Constitutionalist forces from the fields impossible. The support of a large army on the field necessitates the imposition of special taxes on the people and the adopting of financial measures unpopular to the people. Dr. Sun and his party are making their last stand politically and militarily in South China, and their failure this time will make another return to power exceedingly difficult. These well-wishers of the Kuomintang are not unaware of the problems facing its leaders and have consequently taken this matter in this light,

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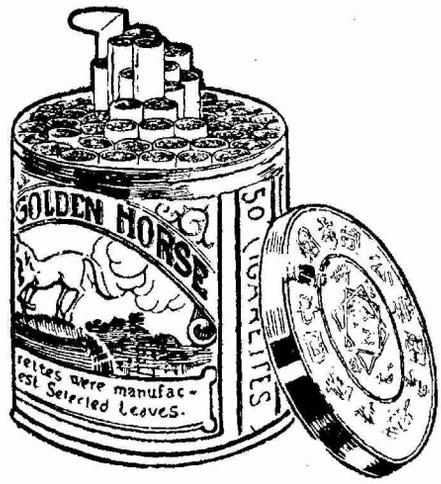

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25-354

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, June 27, to Wednesday, July 4).

The Chinese and foreign newspapers continue to be filled with details of China's chaotic condition as regards her numerous cross-currents in political matters in North, South and West China, together with her difficulties over her disbanded soldiers who roam at will in bandit groups pillaging as they go and capturing innocent foreigners as well as their own countrymen and holding them for unheard of demands, and her troubles with her neighbours both on the East and North.

If a country can be run without a government, China is now demonstrating this very fact as the office of the President of China is vacated, the Cabinet cannot get a quorum to pass resolutions and carry on, and there are perhaps a dozen or more factions clamoring for the top chair. Perhaps the best description of China's present condition is contained in a short editorial of the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai) of recent date.

A House Divided

"So many schemes for the better government of the country are being put forward and so much advice is being given, that any-body who can catch the drift of Chinese public opinion in the present political crisis must possess much more than ordinary insight. We need go no farther than our own part of eastern China to note the riot of views. The best suggestion to emanate from Shanghai was to bring about a peace pact between Chekiang and Kiangsu, so that whatever happened there would be no fighting here. It received a goodly measurement of encouragement, and it was very sagely pointed out that the best way to ensure it was by getting everybody to abstain from politics as much as possible. Then, however, somebody heard that the Tuchun of Nanking had contributed a million dollars to Tsao Kun's President campaign chest, and it was at once declared that hopes of peace were illusory. In the meantime several members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce had resolved that the only thing was to have a merchants' government and apparently set about raising $10,000,000 for the purpose. Thereupon Mr. George Chien Hsu, an ex-Minister of Justice, warned them that that way lay Bolshevism. To make more remote any prospect of a non-political East China, the Ningpo Association has now urged the Chekiang M. P.'s to come down at the earliest possible moment, while other people in the province have issued a declaration that Sun Yat-sen is the only man fit to be President and that he must have the job., Various organizations have still to speak, and as their name is legion, we shall doubtless get many more ideas about the political situation before the week is out, but in the meantime to suggest that the Chinese people know what they want in the way of a government or how to get it is manifestly absurd."

The Difficulty of Obtaining a Quorum

In Parliament during the week there were again insufficient members present to form a quorum for the Constitutional Conference, the number present being 477. An informal meeting was held instead. At this Mr. Wu Ching-lien announced that he had been severely attacked by certain local newspapers, which had accused him of having stolen the special seal of the Presidential Election College. He explained that, when Parliament was dissolved in 1913, this seal was kept by the Ministry of the Interior and when Parliament was restored last year it should have been handed to the Speaker of the Senate, but as the Senate had no Speaker he had kept it and not yet handed it over to the Senate. He said that it was still kept by the House of Representatives. Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang corroborated what Mr. Wu had said. Delegates then were appointed, who went to see the seal and found that it was intact where Mr. Wu Ching-lien had placed it according to a *Reuter* despatch carried on July 3.

New Bandit Group Demanding Enrolment

Latest news from Hankow says that the condition of Father Melatto, the Italian priest who was taken captive by bandits several weeks ago is pitiable. From the reports sent out by him his clothes are in ribbons, and he is without shoes. It seems that former reports as to the likelihood of his release are untrue and the bandits send out new letters every day with new demands, including a large sum of money and enrolment in the army.

An astounding bit of information was carried by the *Asiatic News Agency* during the week regarding the protection of the Tsin-Pu Railway which had the following to say:

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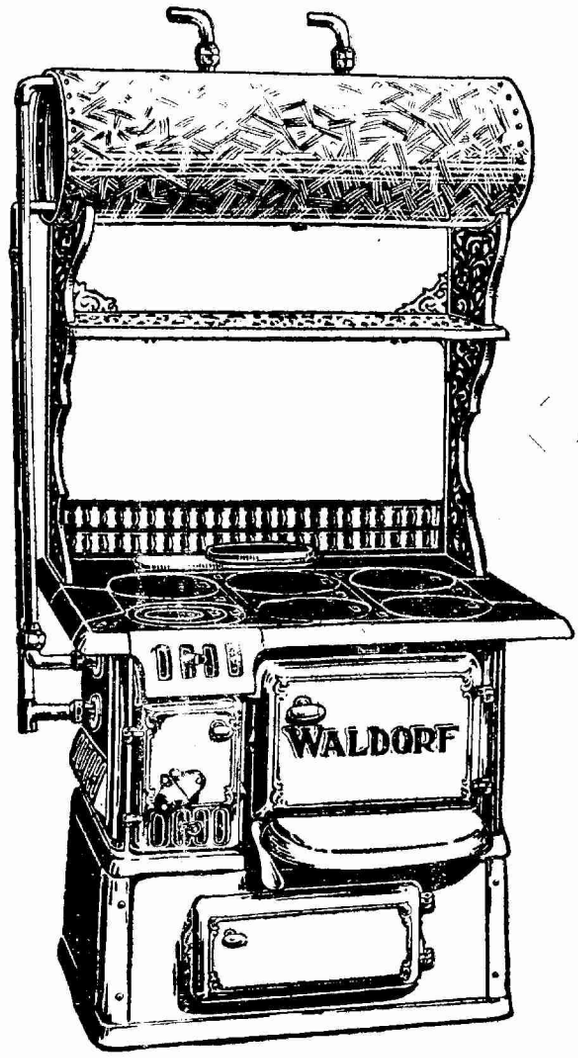

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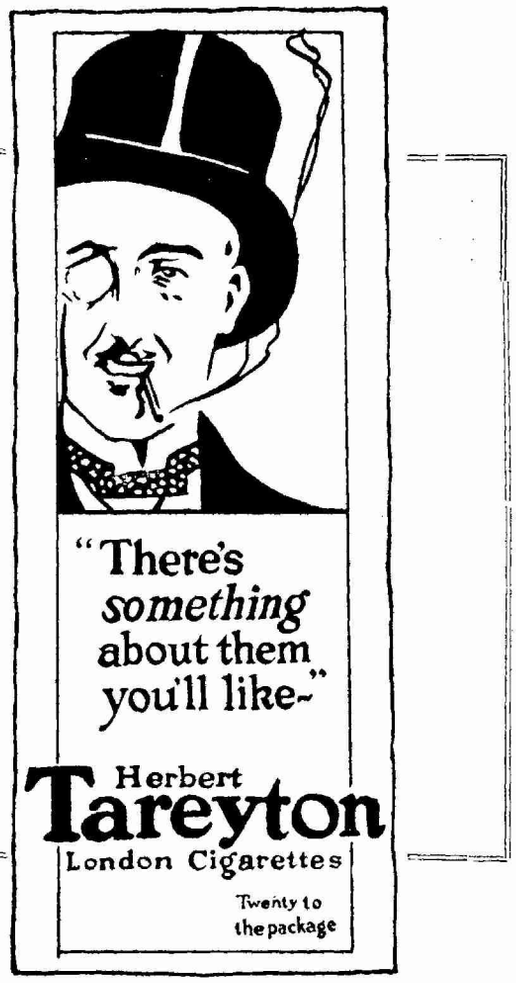

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25-356

"One brigade of infantry will be picked from among the bandits under Sun Mei-yao and this brigade will be stationed along the Shantung-Chihli frontiers after enrollment. This means that the bandits, whose sensational raid on the train, May 6, 1923, which was considered the greatest incident since the 1900 Boxer War in North China by the foreign powers, will be entrusted by General Tien to protect travellers on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway on the Shantung-Chihli border!"

"Weak Attitude of Home Governments"

"The result of correspondence with the Home governments is admittedly discouraging and Chinese politics are aware of this and say that the collapse of the government is now to China's advantage since, lacking a government, China can give no pledges in response to any demands, while the foreign powers are obviously not ready to intervene," is the substance of a statement given out by Rodney Gilbert. He further commented on the Lincheng demands relative to the recent raid in Shangtung province when some twenty-seven foreigners and a large number of Chinese were taken captive following the derailment of the Tientsin-Pukow train:

The presentation of the Lincheng demands has again been postponed, this time for probably a week or more. The extreme secrecy of the Diplomatic Body makes the dissemination of inaccurate information even in Legation circles easy, but while Ministers hint that while the reparations programme decided upon locally was ready days ago correspondence with Home Governments, seeking guarantees and full support, makes changes necessary. Accordingly, it is impolitic to allow any leakage of information until full support has been secured. The date of presentation will accordingly be uncertain until this support is guaranteed.

"The existence of two commissions within the Diplomatic Body is now denied, although generally discussed by Legation employees. The authorities state that there is one commission only, consisting of seven members with the Netherlands Minister as chairman, which will report the completed result to the Corps after the guarantees from the Home Governments have been obtained, whereafter they will be presented to the Chinese Government, if that is recognized, otherwise handed to the Waichiaopu for the sake of record."

The Changsha Controversy

While Japan continues to send threats and pass resolutions for the discontinuance of the boycott in China, the boycott is being carried on peaceably, and as to the actual outcome and results being gained from day to day it is quite impossible to enumerate such. A rather comprehensive account of the Changsha fracas which was the direct result of Chinese and Japanese coming in close contact with each other over the boycott, was contained in a Peking paper during the week under review:

"General Chao of Hunan reports that the Japanese Consul in Changsha still maintains that the Japanese marines only fired in self-defence against the great crowd of demonstrators and students on the first of June. So, according to international law, the commander of the gunboat, *Fushimi* cannot be held responsible. The consul, on the other hand, claims that as the responsibility for the protection of Japanese lies upon the shoulders of the Civil Governor of Hunan, the Japanese Government will not consider any demand from China anent the incident.

"Further, General Chao says that there is no doubt the Japanese Consul and commanders of Japanese gun-boats try to break the Chinese boycott against the Japanese by violence. He declares that as the adoption of economical pressure is the birthright of the Chinese people, as well as the best weapon in their hands against foreign high-handedness in China, the spirit of the Chinese boycotters is equally unbreakable.

"The Civil Governor then reports that for the sake of avoiding further serious consequences, students and others have been urged not to interfere with the movements of foreigners, nor to use force in inspecting "inferior goods," even though they are in Chinese hands. General Chao advises the boycotters to continue their high determination to attain their final object; but they will add difficulties to the final retrocession of Port Arthur and Dairen if they interfere unwisely, with the treaty rights of foreigners in China."

Wu Pei-fu's Attitude

"General Wu Pei-fu has wired to General Hsiao of Wuchang, anent the Changsha incident, strongly deprecating any interference or trouble with the Japanese merchants or residents by the students in the pursuit of their economical reprisal against Japan. No matter what their attitude toward Japan is because she has rejected China's request that the political administration of Port Arthur and Dairen be restor-

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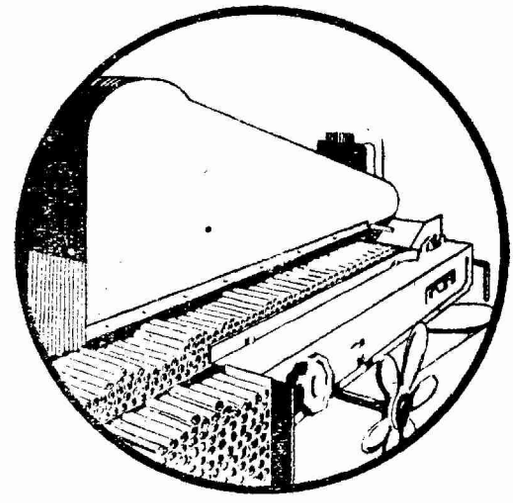

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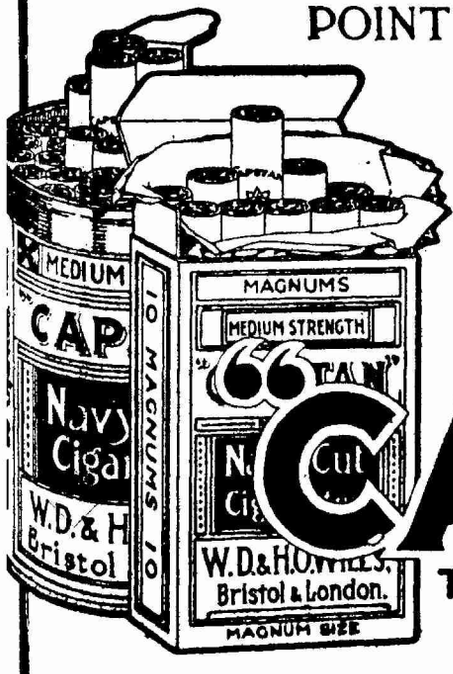

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	Fengtien	Shaoshing	

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Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Paris	Tokio
Cebu	London	Philadelphia	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Pittsburgh	Yokohama

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ed, any conflict between the Chinese and Japanese will play into the hands of enemies. The incident would immediately be blazed as an anti-foreign demonstration.

"The Loyang warlord says that what is required for the final success of the boycott is forbearance, perseverance, and determination, as well as peaceful methods to bring about a satisfactory result. On this account, Wu Pei-fu has instructed General Hsiao to see that there is no anti-Japanese agitation in the Hupeh province; also, that the Japanese shall enjoy treaty rights. Under the existing chaotic conditions in China, General Wu Pei-fu does not think anything could be done against Japan, except financial and economical redress which must be promoted quietly, patiently and continuously by all grades of Chinese people without compulsion or threat."

A Wire from Kansu

The Provincial Assembly of Kansu has wired to Peking:

"The Japanese have been very unfair in their relations with the Chinese people. They refused to give up Dalny and Port Arthur and abrogate the Twenty-One Demands. Recently because of the boycott launched against them as a measure of passive opposition, they shot students first at Ichang and then at Changsha. It is now reported that they have committed the same crime in Changteh. This is indeed exasperating and we therefore request that a strong protest be lodged with the Japanese Minister in Peking in order to uphold justice before the powers."

Newspapers in Tientsin

"Several instances have been reported to Peking of the arrest of newspaper boys in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin for the offence of selling the usual Chinese newspapers published in Tientsin. One explanation has been given that the Japanese authorities are requiring all newspapers to register with them before their publications can be circulated in the Concession.

"However, the Chinese see the animus of the Japanese merchants, who are taking this opportunity to square up accounts, with the Chinese papers because of the campaign they are waging in favour of the anti-Japanese boycott, which affects the Japanese merchants.

A Grand Commercial Meeting

"Under the auspices of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce a grand commercial meeting was held when it was resolved to ask the government to take decisive measures to halt the anti-Japanese boycott movement in China.

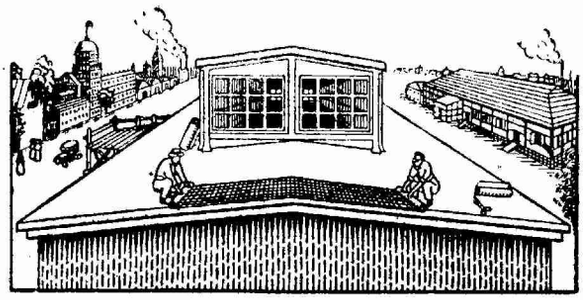
"The committee selected to approach the government, will telegraph the results to all the Japanese Chambers of Commerce in China."

The Upper Yangtse

Yang Sen is apparently sick at heart and is making no effort to regain his former stronghold in the way of a good position in West China, if reports coming from Chengtu-Chungking can be counted as true. The moves he is now making are placing him in a rather dangerous position. There have been many wounded soldiers from his army in serious conditions who are being removed to hospitals in Ichang and elsewhere. It seems the whole Upper Yangtse is, similar to the remainder of China, in a state of warfare. Much political significance is attached to the ultimate outcome of conditions in West China, and the attitude taken by the leading political lights in that particular district with the rest of the political leaders in China. Some conservative estimates have been made regarding the number of troops now encamped along the river at between, 150,000 to 200,000, and numbers are coming in daily over the borders of Yunnan and Kweichow. A report says practically every soldier appears to be completely equipped with up-to-date arms, and ammunition, and the artillery units are said to be equally well supplied. In the Upper Yangste where Yang Sen has had precedence his opposition is led by an old foe, General Tang Meng-hsin, the latter said to be financed by General Hsiung Keh-wu of Chengtu, former Military Governor of Szechuan, who is defending Chengtu.

Sun Yat-sen in South China

While fighting continues in Kwangtung area, there have been no important developments during the past week under review. Sun Yat-sen's men have been fighting and meeting with success for the mastery in South China. A recent account was given of Sun Yat-sen's model forces defeating the Kuangsi troops. It told of how they marched into the city of Wuchow, Kui, and started their work of destruction, when the gate was blown up and entire city ruthlessly looted.



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Soviet and Nippon

The most recent accounts of relations of Japan and the Soviet are contained in *Reuters* reports from Japan, to the following effect:

"The Russo-Japanese conversations were taken up with discussion of the future of Northern Saghalien and its possible purchase by Japan, which, if accomplished, would, it is believed, virtually dispose of the Nikolaievsk issue. No decision was reached and the discussion will be resumed to-morrow.

"With regard to the purchase price of Saghalien, the Japanese suggested 150,000,000 yen, whereas the Russians asked for 1,000,000,000 gold roubles.

This difference has temporarily sidetracked the question of purchase. The conferees are now exploring the possibility of concessions.

"It is stated that a proposal of one concession covering the whole area affected similar to the Port Arthur lease, was not acceptable to the Russians, who are now considering a proposal of smaller concessions which could be administered either by a Russo-Japanese stock company of by a Japanese company in which Russian capital would participate.

"In spite of the difference, a spirit of friendly endeavor to find a basis of agreement prevails in the discussions, according to the Russian spokesman."

Action Recommended

Commenting on the Chinese question, Viscount Kato president of the Kenseikai party, in an address at a meeting of North-Eastern provinces in Japan on Russo-Japanese questions had the following to say on the China and Russia situation: "Japan's inconsistent concession after concession to China will only incur the contempt of the Chinese. In the present political situation, it is immaterial how many times diplomatic documents are forwarded to the Chinese government. The Japanese government, therefore, should, on the basis of reason, endeavor to carry through their principles. It may be as well for Japan to show her national power, according to circumstances.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

June 28. A resolution in favor of affiliation of the Labor Party and the Communist Party was defeated unanimously at the annual conference of the former in London.——French steamer arrives in New York with 3,000 quarts of beer which was dumped overboard but wines and spirits allowed to remain on board.

June 29. Conference of Prohibition and Treasury officials virtually agree to fix a time of one month after which the penalty for bringing liquor into American waters will be seizure of the vessel and arrest of captain.——German government's prohibition of dealing in exchange, except at the Berlin official rate, has completely disorganized the exchange markets, and bankers refuse to sell marks.——London report says British government decides to strengthen the Home Air Force Defences, and suggestions are being made for calling of conference of Powers with a view to limiting aerial warcraft construction.

June 30. President Harding in address in Idaho defies Senator Borah and declares his own affirmative attitude in respect to world court. London report says Britain will not agree to twelve mile zone in rum issue.

July 2. Belgian Cabinet crisis is practically settled and discussion between Belgian, France and Britain on German reparations offer will be resumed.

July 3. China Consortium at meeting of Council in London decides to instruct group of various representatives to examine in consultation with their respective governments the existing floating debt of China.——Washington report says Britain's decision to increase aircraft program will not cause an increase in the American aircraft program.——New company to be known as Reiss Brothers Ltd., (1923), Manchester, is registered with capital of £102,000, taking over certain trade-marks and current orders from the old Reiss Brothers, Ltd.

July 4. House of Commons passes a new clause to Finance Act, exempting profits of foreign shipping businesses from British income tax.——London report says Great Britain wants foreign officers to direct police to remedy chaotic conditions in China.——Latest Reichsbank returns showing state of affairs in Germany with regard to currency, show an increase of thirteen trillion marks circulating as compared with one trillion on January 1.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 27th, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver is 31¼d. lower than last week. The quotation for two months forward is 31d.

Our official quotation for T/T on London followed with a drop of ¾d. to 3/0⅝d. In the earlier part of the week under review there was a good demand for Gold T/T from Import Merchants and our local Gold Dealers, and our exchange market has ruled weak, particularly for forward delivery. A premium of from ⅜d. to ½d. above official quotations has been maintained for Gold T/T for June delivery, which at the close shows signs of disappearing. Forward rates for T/T on London are quoted at about 3/0⅞d. July, 3/0⅝d. August/September 3/0½d. Oct./Dec. There are very few Export Bills offering and to-day after steadiness we close with a weak tendency.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 22,970,000 an increase of Tls. 526,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 35,260,000 an increase of $ 530,000.

Estimated value Tls. 48,357,000 as against Tls. 50,840,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for May	Thursday June 21	Friday June 22	Saturday June 23	Monday June 25	Tuesday June 26	Wednes. June 27
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.211	3/2½ 3/1	3/1	3/1¼	3/1 3/0¾	3/0⅝	3/0⅝
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/1⅝ 3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅜	3/1⅛ 3/0⅞	3/0⅞	3/0⅞
4m/s ,,	—	3/1⅝ 3/1½	3/1¼	3/1½	3/1¼ 3/1	3/1	3/1
T/T India	236.432	232½ 229½	229½	231	229½ 228	228	227
T/T France	1,110.385	1155 1140	1145	1155	1150 1140	1145	1155
T/T N. Y.	73.668	72¼ 71¼	71¼	71½	71¼ 70¾	70¾	70¾
T/T H'kong	74.000	73¾ 73⅜	73¾	73¼	73⅜ 73¼	73¾	74
T/T Japan	66.750	68, 69	69	68¾	69 69½	69½	69½
T/T Batavia	191.635	188½ 185⅜	185⅜	187	185⅜ 184½	184½	184¼
T/T Straits	73.808	75 76	76	75½	76 76⅛	76½	76½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. T Gred. D/A }	3/4.211	3/3½ 3/3	3/3	3/3¼	3/3 3/2¾	3/2¾	3/2¾
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3¾ 3/3½	3/3¼	3/3½	3/3¼ 3/3	3/3	3/3
6m/s ,, D/A	3/4.711	3/4 3/3½	3/3½	3/3¾	3/3½ 3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼
4m/s B/F. T C., D/A.D/P }	1,160.385	1205 1190	1195	1205	1200 1190	1195	1205
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	77.707	75¼ 74½	74⅝	74½	74¼ 73¾	73¾	73¾
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75⅝ 74¾	74¾	75	74¾ 74¼	74¼	74¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, ower when falling	June 21	June 22	June 23	June 25	June 26	June 27
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31⅜	31 15/16	31½	31 15/16	31¾	31¼
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 65¼	G. $. 64¼	G. $. 64½	G. $. 64¼	G. $. 64⅛	G. $. 64⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 330²⁰	Tls. 331⁴⁰	Tls. 334³⁰	Tls. 335⁴⁰	Tls. 333⁸⁰	Tls. 334⁶⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.90	71.875	71.8625	71.85	71.8375	71.85
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1½%	2½%	2%	2%	2%	2½%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris T/T	75.25
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany T/T	580000
London open Market rate Dis. 3 m/s.	2⅝%	New York on London T/T	461¼
,, ,, 4	2⅝%	Bombay on London T/T	1/4 1/8
,, ,, 6	2⅝%	Hongkong on ,, T/T	2/3
		Yokohama ,, ,, T/T	2/1 1/16

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton :—We have had a very stiff market during past week and values were carried 150 points above the low ruling about a week ago, making a total advance of Tls. since the last low level. Strenuous efforts have been mad since the price level of 1, taels has again been touched create the impression that this is to prove the intrinsic val of cotton from which further bulling may be started.

It looks to us, however, as if the market had again been bulled to a standstill. We do not wish to be understood as being enthusiastic on the bear side, but we think the recent advance is about all that can be expected and that the next fluctuation of consequence is likely to be downward. For the present, we would advise taking advantage of the strong market to sell and taking moderate profits on weak market

Extracts of Correspondence.

Tungchow, June 25:—Cotton is small, but growing well and the outlook so far very good.

Shanghai & Districts, June 27:—During the late part of the week heavy rains were general throughout these territories and the land has been so wet that little progress has been made. With another few days of clear weather real improvement should take place.

Chekiang Province, June 25:—The general conditions in this province for the crop are good. Stands are from 5 to 6 inches high.

Shantung & Chihli Provinces, June 25:—The crop prospects in these two provinces at present are very flattering. We need a few showers within the next three or four days in order to improve general conditions.

Shensi & Shasi Provinces:—No reports to hand.

Yarn.—The market has been keeping steady to firm since our last report was issued. Prices advanced some Tls. 1.- Tls. 1½ as compared with last week's level. Some 5,000 6,000 bales of various counts and chops of local product have been booked for export to Canton, Kiangse, Swatow Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Hankow, Fukien, Wuh Changsha, Szechuen and Tientsin and over 5,000 bales direct business with the Mills has been recorded.

Liverpool, June 28, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot.....16.34 Pence
,, ,, July ..... 15.13 ,,
,, ,, October.....13.63 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, June 28, 1923.

New York Market:—July.....27.30 Cents
October .....24.90 ,,
December .....24.38 ,,
January .....24.05 ,,
March.....24.00 ,,
Spot .....28 55 ,,
Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, June 28, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. July/Aug.....Rps. 520 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July ..... ,, 447 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan..... ,, 437 ,, ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot..... Tls. 42.00
Shanghai, Spot..... ,, 37.50
M-ginned, Spot ..... ,, 38.00
Taichong, Spot..... ,, 39.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot ..... ,, 40.00
Market:—*Steady.*

New Books and Publications

Old Diplomacy and New by A. L. Kennedy, M. C., London John Murray, Albemarle Street. Price 18/net.

This is a record of British diplomacy from Salisbury to Lloyd George with an introduction by Sir Valentine Chirol. Diplomacy is the conduct of international affairs between civilized nations, and to be progressive it must adapt itself to the new conditions as they are created in successive periods. Diplomacy was put to a hard test at the Peace Conference, and undoubtedly it did not satisfy the world when the conference rejected the fourteen points of President Wilson.

The author is most eloquent is speaking of Lord Grey as a statesman and calls him the Wordsworth of diplomacy. He has faith in the League of Nations and pays a high tribute to President Harding for convening the Washington Conference which he considers a great success.

A brilliant chapter on 'National Tendencies' sums up the attitude of the nations. Mr. Balfour remarked in February 1922 on his return from Washington, 'what the world has been slow to learn, that the advantage of the part is best to be reached by the advantage of the whole.' The author thinks the foreign affairs are the shuttlecock of Party in America, and the statesmen of the countries concerned do not show willingness to forego tactical advantages at home or abroad which are the chief difficulties confronting the execution of the Washington principles in the Far Eastern treaty.

The book under review forms very interesting reading and can be of considerable use to students of history and politics. It is free from any bias, and contains a large number of independent thoughts on politics of the day.

H. P. Shastri.

Shanghai, June 25, 1923.

AMERICANS IN EASTERN ASIA

BY

TYLER BENNETT

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BY

PUTNAM WEALE

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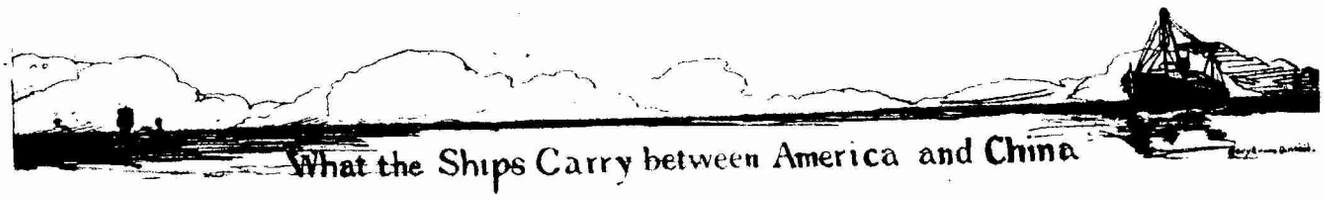


Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Keys Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. June 1.21 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Empress of Canada, June 4.

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 165 ..... Pls. 166
Feathers ..... ,, 234

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Waste:
Shanghai Bls. 4 ..... ,, 3.50
Silk Pongees, Honan .. ,, 1.64

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Hankow .. ,, 519
Tea, Black, Kiukiang . ,, 158

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports, Bls. 50..... ,, 50.32

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 120 ..... ,, 119.57

Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 140 ..... ,, 141.28
Tea, Black, Hankow .. ,, 373
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 228

Tea, Green:
Hyson, other Ports... ,, 10
Egg Albumen, Dried .. ,, 1,040
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... Pls. 527
Egg Whole, Dried .... ,, 236
Hair, Horse ..... ,, 65
Intestines, sheep's, Salted ,, 9
Fans, Rush..... Pcs. 7,000
Skins, Dog..... ,, 13,836
Skins, Goat, Untanned. Pcs. 103,500
Skins, Goat, Tanned .. ,, 1,470
Skins, Rabbit..... ,, 22,404
Skins, Marmot..... ,, 26,867
Skins, Weasel, with Tail ,, 4,990
Skins, Wolf..... ,, 129
Umbrellas..... ,, 402
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 3,010

S. S. President McKinly, June 6.

To Seattle.

Egg Albumen, Dried .. Pls. 15
Egg Albumen, Frozen . ,, 231
Egg Whole, Frozen ... ,, 230
Egg Yolk, Frozen..... ,, 168
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 10,368

To Portland.

Umbrellas ..... Pcs. 600

To Wilmington,

Skins, Goat, Untanned. ,, 31,637

To Minneapolis.

Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 858

To Buffalo.

Intestines, Pigs,' Salted. Pls. 101

To Darby.

Silk Cocoons, Refuse.
Shanghai, Bls. 13.... Pls. 39.68

To Baltimore.

Egg Albumen, Dried .. ,, 84
Egg Yolk Dried ..... ,, 252

To New Orleans.

Hair, Human..... ,, 102

To Boston.

Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 108

To Chicago.

Tea, Green:
Hyson, Ningpo..... Pls. 64
Hyson, other Ports... ,, 119

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 60 ..... ,, 59.87
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 154
Bristles ..... ,, 139
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 2,248 ,, 8,575
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted. ,, 160
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 140
Skins Kid..... Pcs. 5,944
Carpets..... Hk. Tls 5,176

S. S. President Pierce, from U. S. A., June 7.

Copper Ingots..... Pls. 419
Iron Bars ..... ,, 2,540
Iron Pipes ..... ,, 28
Iron, Galvanized:
Wire ..... ,, 15
Asbestos, Packing..... ,, 4
Asparagus, Canned .... Pls. 948
Barley, Pearl..... ,, 24
Bones, Cow ..... ,, 307
Butter..... ,, 22
Coffee Beans ..... ,, 66
Fruits, Canned ..... ,, 125
Fruits, Dried..... ,, 6
Fruits, Fresh ..... ,, 32
Leather, Coloured..... ,, 1
Leather, Sole ..... ,, 38
Milk, Evaporated ..... ,, 127
Milk, of Sugar ..... ,, 105
Oranges, Fresh .... ,, 900
Paper, Cardboard ..... ,, 9,935
Raisins ..... ,, 484
Sguar, Cube..... ,, 14
Oilcloth ..... Pcs. 300
Lemons, Fresh'..... ,, 133,800
Shoes ..... Pairs 90
Canned Fruits..... Doz. 188
Canned Meats ..... ,, 47
Canned Vegetables .. ,, 222
Coffee, in Tins ..... ,, 67
Hats..... ,, 6
Cigarettes ..... Mille 33,500
Chocolate..... Lb. 6,036
Oil, Lubricating ..... Galls. 27,033
Machinery..... Hk. Tls. 7,669
Treasure, Silver Bars... ,, 542,698

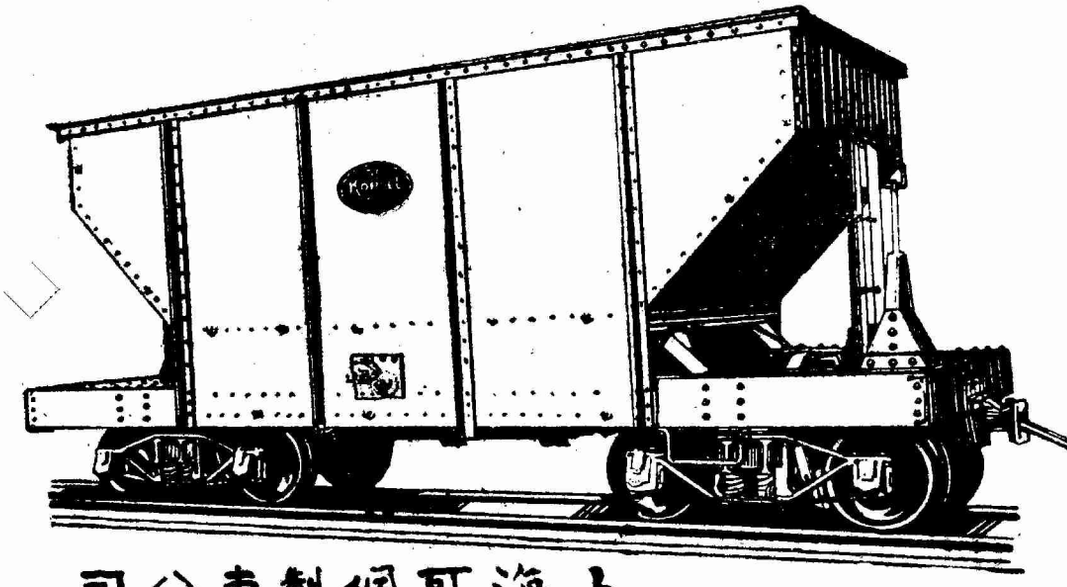
S. S. Canadian Freighter, June 9.

To San Francisco.

Tallow, Vegetable .... Pls. 1,386

To Seattle.

Oil, Wood ..... ,, 2,959



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(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

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U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examinedon the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

June 26, 1923, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. the International Banking Corporation, Bradley & Co. intervening; testimony taken of T. G. Drakeford; submitted.

July 2, " " " 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co.; argument; submitted.

" 2, " " " 2221, In re application of Joseph John Skalisky for change of name; testimony taken of J. J. Skalisky; submitted.

" 2, " " " 2243, U. S. v. Charles C. Carberry; testimony taken of S. M. Borodin, J. B. Sawyer, J. P. Davis, W. Van Buskirk and R. T. Peyton-Griffin; submitted;

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, PLAINTIFF, v. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., DEFENDANT

(Continued from last week)

But whatever the status of said company and whatever its relation to Tillson, each was known to defendant's agent, Simon, as shown by his own testimony (pp. 34 *et seq.*) at defendant's instance. Now it is well settled that the agent's knowledge under such circumstances is the principal's knowledge, even tho the latter is not actually informed.[11] In this case, however, the principal *was* informed, according to the same testimony (p. 37) "may be in the spring of 1921," which was about the time of the transaction in controversy and long before defendant wrote its letter (Ex. C.) stating that "Mr. Frederick Tillson has power and authority sufficiently broad in its scope to act in our behalf, and his signature can be accepted engaging this firm." Simon had opened defendant's office in Shanghai and seems to have been its manager (p. 36). The knowledge in question was quite within the scope of his agency and we do not see how defendant can be heard to claim now that it did not know with whom it was dealing.

Counsel contend that the goods in question were not paid for and that consequently defendant's title never passed from it. In support of the claim of non-payment they cite the statements of defendant's present manager which, for the reasons above mentioned, we must treat as merely his opinions, formed from correpondence, etc., and not based on first hand knowledge. He does not claim to have been at the home office nor to have had any personal connection with this transaction. Counsel also cite Ex. 3 and 4, each being a letter accompaying a trust receipt. But so far as these documents contain anything favorable to defendant they are mere hearsay and prove nothing, especially as the writer of each letter, tho available, was not called as a witness. But even had non-payment been proven, it would not prevent the passing of title.[12]

As to delivery, the goods were found by plaintiff in possession of the purchaser's representative, who "took delivery thru the Asia Bank" (p. 35) according to defendant's other agent who knew about it. Defendant having known that Tillson was also representing the other concern, to which notwithstanding it sold and shipped the goods, it is hardly in a position to claim that his possession was necessarily its possession, especially as against a third party who thought (p. 7) the goods belonged to him.

Our reference to "defendant's liability as bailee" is made the occasion for an extended discussion of limitations upon an agent's authority. We used the phrase in a general sense and chiefly by way of illustration. But we do not see that it would make much difference whether defendant was, technically, a

11. Corpus Juris, II, 859,

12. Cyc. XXXV, 306, note 51.

(Before the Commissioner)

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2259, U. S. v. A. Baker; passed.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2260, U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; passed.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2261, U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; passed.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2262, U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; passed.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2257, U. S. v. A. Glemby; passed.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2263, U. S. v. T. J. Whitaker; plea of guilty.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2265, U. S. v. C. Corcoran; testimony taken of D. Warner, Li Ah Moh; submitted.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2224, Richard Neumann v. F. Fernandez; testimony taken of R. Neumann; submitted.
July 2, 1923, Cause No. 2259, U. S. v. A. Baker; continued.

Judgments and Orders:

June 27, 1923, Cause No. 2034, In re Mary George' will; order allowing claims and disposition of certain bonds.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1288, In re estate of Annie M. A. Westbrook, deceased; order closing estate.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore etc.; order overruling demurrer.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 531, In re estate of John J. Wade, deceased; order authorizing sale of land.
July 2, 1923, ,, ,, 1958, I. Delbourgo, appelant v. The Auto-Castle Co., appellee; order overruling motion to dismiss.

(By the Commissioner)

June 30, 1923. Cause No. 2263, U. S. v. T. J. Whitaker; defendant assessed costs and warned.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2265, U. S. v. C. Corcoran; sentence.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2224, Richard Neumann v. F. Fernandes; judgment for plaintiff.

Miscellaneous Filings:

June 27, 1923, Cause No. 2034, In re Mary George's will statement of claims; petition to dispose of certain bonds.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; exception; notice of appeal.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2259, U.S.v. Baker; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2260, U. S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2261, U. S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2262, U. S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2263, U. S. v. Whitaker; complaint.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2185, Chung Foo Union Bank v. D. A. Duskin; writ of execution issued.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2264, U. S. v. Smith; complaint.

bailee of the goods in question which, after being pledged to plaintiff were sold by defendant's agents "Tillson and the compradore" (p. 36). There is no suggestion that the latter was acting in his own interest and for his acts, at least, it would seem that defendant is liable to plaintiff.

Counsel cite authorities[13] where the written declarations of the agent regarding his transactions were excluded upon objection. No such question can arise here for the one declaration (Ex. A), invoked by plaintiff, was not only received in evidence without objection but was made the subject of extensive cross-examination (pp. 6, 7, 10) by defendant's counsel.

Our statement regarding Tillson that "on January 6, 1920 (Ex. 3) and again on January 5, 1921 (Ex. 4) he pledged consignments of stoves to the Asia Banking Corporation to secure drafts" is also assailed. Each of these instruments is entitled "Trust Receipt," is addressed to the Asia Banking Corporation, recites the release of shipping documents for a consignment of stoves, "hypothecated to the corporation as collateral security for the payment of" a certain draft, and the signers, "Montgomery Ward & Company, Frederick Tillson, Mgr." (p. 33) expressly *"engage to land, store and hold the said goods as a guarantee for the due payment of my (our) acceptance as above."* If this is not a pledge of the stoves to secure the draft we are unable to understand what it is. Now one of these documents (Ex. 4) related to a draft for "G $ 1211.49 on the U. S. Import & Export Co." and seems (p. 35) to have covered part of the goods in controversy. At any rate, it is indisputable that long before the execution of the instrument (Ex. A) on which plaintiff relies, and upon at least two different occasions, Tillson, with the knowledge of his fellow agent, and therefore of defendant, had executed similar documents; for all of them pledged goods in defendant's name to secure credit. Now it is the doctrine of the very authority most invoked by defendant, that the execution of such documents under such circumstances, will support a finding that the principal is liable. Indeed, judgment was rendered against the defendant in that case, the court declaring it a question of fact. It is such a question here and, for similar reasons, we must resolve it against defendant.

In the same case the court announced the law as follows:

> "If the plaintiff, when charged with the duty of making inquiry, had actually done so, whatever its officers prosecuting the investigation would naturally have discovered, according to any permissible inference from the evidence, it can now invoke to establish the implied authority of Mr. Stone."

What would plaintiff here have discovered "according to any permissible inference from the evidence"?

> 1. (As we have just seen), That on January 6, 1920, and again on January 5, 1921, Tillson had pledged goods for defendant in exactly the same way as he was offering to do and did in this case. (Ex. 3, 4)
> 2. That the goods in question were shipped to the U. S. Import & Export Company, with which Tillson was connected. (pp. 23, 30)

13. Bank v. Dock, & Trust Co., 143 N. Y., 559, 38 N. E., 713; Manhattan L. Ins. Co. v. R. Co., 139 N. Y., 146, 34 N. E., 776.
14. Hanover Nat. Bank v. Dock & Trust Co., 148 N. Y, 612. 43 N. E. 72.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1288, In re estate of Annie M. A. West-brook, deceased; petition for closing estate.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2254, Koh Sun Kee et al. v. Block & Co.; marshal's return of summons.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 531, In re estate of John J. Wade, deceased; petition for sale of land.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2265, U. S. v. Corcoran; complaint.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2266, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. G. O. Haviland; petition; summons issued.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2267, Central Garage Co. v. L. A. Hudson; petition; summons issued.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1288, In re Estate of Annie M. A. West-brook, deceased; receipt.

July 2, ,, ,, ,, 2116, In re George F. Fitch's will; inventory.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2268, Emile Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; complaint; summons issued.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2269, Cooke v. Cooke; petition.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; notice.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 1538, In re Nino T. Catlin's will; final receipt; affidavit.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; defendant's exception.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2185, Chung Foo Union Bank v. D. A. Duskin; marshal's return of writ of execution.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2256, E. Johnson v. A. Liddy; marshal's return of summons.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2266, Brandt & Rodgers Ltd. v. G.O. Haviland; marshal's return of summons.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2267, Central Garage Co. v. L. A. Hudson; marshal's return of summons.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2268, Emile Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; marshal's return of summons.

(*Commissioner*)

July 3, 1923, Crim. No. 455, U. S. v. Cardwell; complaint; warrant issued.

3. That Tillson "took delivery of" these goods (p. 35).
4. That all of the foregoing facts were known to defendant's agent, Simon, who "eventually" reported thereon to the home office. (pp. 34-37).

These then are facts which plaintiff either ascertained, or could have, *before* it parted with its money on the strength of Tillson's pledge as defendant's manager on May 9, 1921 (Ex. A). But they are not all. At the very time of this pledge (p. 4) plaintiff called upon Tillson for his power of attorney and was told by him that it "was on the way." When it did not arrive, and long before the loan came up for extension, plaintiff wrote to defendant's home office inquiring (Ex. D) about Tillson's authority in general and particularly as to these "trust receipts." In reply plaintiff was given the assurance (Ex. C) that Tillson's "signature can be accepted engaging this firm." Again plaintiff made a second loan to Tillson on the strength of a document similar to Ex. A and it was *paid by defendant's present manager* (p. 15) after his arrival here on November 2, 1921. He takes up a full page (31) of testimony in explaining *why* he paid it; but that seems irrelevant. The important fact is that he *did* pay it and that at even so late a period he had received no instructions not to recognize Tillson's pledges, tho by this time they must have been fully known even to the home office (pp. 21, 23). Truly if a party was ever justified in relying on the authority of a corporation's managing agent it would seem to be plaintiff and any suggestion of its lack of *bona fides* we find to be without the slightest foundation.

The underlying principle which controls this case, we view it, is one to which defendant's counsel have not referred here, tho they have recently invoked it in another case. As stated by the Supreme Court. [15]

15. Bank v. Neal, 22 How., 96,16 L. ed., 323 citing Fitzherbert v. Mather 1 Term. 16, Montague v. Perkins, 22 Eng. L. & Eq. 516.

(To be continued next week)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of CHARLES F. KEEN, Deceased.

Cause No. 2230
Estate No. 508
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles S. Keen, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 30, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MARION F. KEEN,
Executrix.
Nanking, China.

June 30, 1923.

In the United States Court for China

AGNES MARIA GARZA, Plaintiff. vs. EDWARD REIOS GARZA, Defendant.

Cause No. 2232
Civil No. 814
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—*GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this summons and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Edward Reios Garza,

if found withio the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 6, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.													—	15.25
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0 02	Tientsin East ... a.													—	—
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39	Do. d.													14.35	20.27
Wusih ... ... d.	7 00	9 59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38	Tientsin Central a.													—	—
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11 41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42	Do d.													—	20.47
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.													—	4.59
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.													—	13.00
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.33		20.02					7.20	Pukow ... ... a.													18.49	20.57
Pukow ... ... d.					19 10			21.00						Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.30	16.15		23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.					—			5.08						Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					—			13.16						Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26		—
Tientsin Central a.					—			—						Changchow ... d.		7.10			10.59	12 00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46		2.41
Do. d.					23.52			24.20						Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		3.53
Tientsin East ... a.					0.02			—						Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15 25	16.31			20.32			4.58
Do d.								22.05						Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10 33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			6.24
Peking ... ... a.								1 30						Shanghai North a.	8 42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.59

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23 50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16 05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11 31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	-0 15	1.40	Tientungan ... d	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17 16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1 46	Kiangwan ... d.	6 12	7 42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a	7.20	8.50	10 15	11 41	13.05	14.30	15 56	17.20	18 45	20 10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13 50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20 55	22.20	23 45	1.19

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.	STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15	Zahkou ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30	Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.25
Siccawei ... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36	Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50	Yehsah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
								Kashing ... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*16.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*	Kashai ... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8 21*	*9.88*	*13.45*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.33*	Sungkiang ... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ... d.*	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.17*
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ... a.*	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing ... dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	----	..	21.46									
Yehsah ... dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ... dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	22.51	Siccawei ... d.	..	10.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ... dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45	Jessfield ... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ... arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00	Shanghai North ... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

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